

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XV

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15th, 1917

No. 33

N. A. COOK, Butcher

PURE LARD

AND COMPOUND
AT A REDUCED PRICE

BUY A TIN

PURE

3 lbs for 75c
5 lbs for \$1.20
10 lbs for \$2.30

COMPOUND

3 lbs for 65c
5 lbs for \$1.05
10 lbs for \$2.00
20 lbs for \$4.00

Highest cash prices paid for Hides, Eggs and Poultry.

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Buy a Milking Machine that will stand the test NOW and for TIME to COME. That kind is THE EMPIRE. We can prove this. The Empire Milking Machine is recommended by successful dairymen throughout Canada and the United States. Thousands are in use and every machine is giving satisfaction.

Empire Teat Cups are Gentle, Safe and Simple.

With this machine there is absolutely no ill effects to the cow. In fact it has been proven the quantity of milk has increased. Empire Milkers are always on the job each and every day of the year and are certainly worth your investigation. One of these machines can be seen in operation on the farm of Bert Axtell, 3 miles southeast of Didsbury.

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Worth While

Get our prices for Cream and Milk and we will also get your shipments. Our service and high prices are causing smiles of satisfaction every day; so why not shake hands with opportunity by sending your next delivery of cream or milk to us?

Cash is paid you for every can of cream and your cans are washed and sterilized before leaving the Creamery. Our enlarged accommodation enables us to give you many advantages which heretofore we were unable to do on account of lack of room.

We give what you have a right to expect—BEST SERVICE—BEST PRICES. Try us.

CLOVERHILL CREAMERY

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA.

R. LeBlanc, Proprietor.

Mountain View Council.

Olds, Alta, Aug. 4, 1917.

Minutes of the meeting of the council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 held at Olds, Alta., on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1917.

Members present—Reeve H. E. Pearson, Councillors Wm. Rupp, D. McCuen, Geo. Metz, W. E. Flinn and T. A. Leach.

The meeting was called to order by the Reeve at 11.30 a. m. and the minutes of the meeting held on July 7th were read and adopted on motion of Councillor Flinn.

A number of communications were read and placed before the council.

Moved by Councillor McCuen that no rebate on costs added to taxes on sections 13 and 25 and south ½ of 26, all in 33-27-4, as asked for by Clark, Carson, McLeod & Co., be given.—Carried.

A petition from a number of rate-payers, asking that the diversion of road allowance between sections 28 and 33-31-27-4 be stopped and the said road not constructed.

Moved by Councillor Metz that the petition be laid over for consideration at the next meeting of the council.—Carried.

Moved by Councillor McCuen that Councillor Wm Rupp be appointed deputy reeve for the balance of the term of the present council.—Carried.

The council then discussed the advisability of spending the balance of several estimates of the year 1917 on the roads.

Moved by Reeve H. E. Pearson that another \$1,000, in addition to \$11,000 voted on June 9th, be divided pro rata according to the assessment of each division and be spent for culverts, material and labor on roads.—Carried.

A number of accounts and labor pay-sheets were ordered paid.

Moved by H. E. Pearson that this council do now adjourn to meet at Olds on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1917.

The Three Hills Capital has changed hands, C. H. Leathley being now sole editor and proprietor. Under the new management the Capital promises to be a booster for Three Hills.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. L. Coates, of Calgary, is a guest at the Rosebud.

Get a prize list and make your entries for the fair early.

Miss Elsie Scott, of Calgary, is visiting with Mrs. LeBlanc.

The prize lists for the fair are out and are being distributed.

T. Little, of Williams & Little, Innisfail, was in town Friday.

Miss Edna Gairnor, of Calgary, spent a few days with Miss Mary Osmond.

Miss Jennie Nelson left on Thursday to spend a short vacation in Edmonton.

Mrs. W. G. Liesemer and daughter, Evelyn, returned from Banff on Wednesday.

A. G. McGachy, H. Patterson and A. W. Reeves, of Olds, were Sunday visitors in town.

Mrs. (Dr.) Clarke, who has been visiting in Edmonton for some time, returned on Monday.

Miss Hannah Shantz, of Calgary, was visiting for a few days with her sister, Mrs. Reichbaker.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. M. Reed and family motored over to Banff on Tuesday to enjoy a short outing.

Dr. and Mrs. W. P. Millar, of Calgary, are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Sick for a few days.

Barley cutting has been started in the district, W. Snyder having cut the first field we have heard of.

Miss V. Shantz, of Toronto, has been engaged to teach at Rugby school. She arrived from the east last Sunday.

H. W. Chambers keeps smiling these days. His thoughts are on his fine new Overland auto which was delivered to him last week.

The W. C. T. U. wish to announce that they will serve lunch at the Didsbury Fair as usual and half of the proceeds will go to the Prisoners of War Fund.

The Presbyterian Sunday School picnic which was held at Innis Lake last Thursday attracted a good crowd and the kiddies and many grown up folks had a good time.

J. T. Long and family, of Gadsby, and R. A. Perkins, of Toronto, stopped off for a day to visit their friend, Geo. Madden, of the Rosebud, while on their way to Calgary.

C. H. Adams and wife, from 35 miles east of Edmonton, motored leisurely through this district on their way to Calgary, taking in the entrancing scenery en route.

Mr. A. Gertz and Mr. Geo. Smith and family motored over to Three Hills, Trochu and down to the river on Sunday. They had lots of fun going down, but more coming up.

Ellis Carver has joined the Army Medical Corps and has been up visiting with his parents for the last few days. Another of Didsbury's boys to be added to the long list of those who have seen their duty in this district.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 5 and 6, the Didsbury Agricultural Society will hold its 15th annual exhibition. This fair has grown some since its first year, and the prize list this year is larger and better than ever. Let everybody do what they can to make the fair this year a record breaker and there will be nothing to beat it on the line.

H. B. Atkins, M.L.A., and Earl E. Freeman returned from the Liberal convention that was held in Winnipeg last week on Saturday on the midnight train. They are full of enthusiasm for the cause of Liberalism. It was the biggest thing in the way of a political convention ever held in Canada and there are sure to be results from its action.

Bob Rankin, who lives west of town, had the misfortune to break a leg on Monday. He was running a mowing machine, helping Mr. J. Michael with his haying, when the seat broke down throwing him to the ground and breaking his right leg. This is the second time that Mr. Rankin has had the same leg broken. Both of the Didsbury doctors were out of town so one of the Olds doctors was brought out to set the fracture, which is not a bad one.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Cornford and daughter left on Friday last for Prince George, B. C. They expect to visit at different places in British Columbia before again settling down.

Pop goes the weasel. When the marten hitches up his loins and takes after the weasel something is bound to pop. There was a hot time for a weasel yesterday morning that had the temerity to sport itself on the Royal Bank corner in the very presence of a very wide awake marten, and there was a sprint on right away. The R. B. M. set a pace that would put a jack rabbit to the blush, but the weasel was too tricky for him and made his escape from the long whiplash that was so deftly wielded by its pursuer. It was a hot chase and Bob was quite out of breath when it was over.

DR. MECKLENBERG

the graduate and long experienced optician will again be at Carstairs, on Monday, Sept. 24 Didsbury, on Tuesday, Sept. 25. Olds, on Wednesday, Sept. 26. Charges are moderate.

Local Improvements.

Harry Gable informs us that considerable building and improving existing premises is now going on in and around Didsbury. Among others he mentioned the following:

Rosebud school is being replastered and is having a new chimney built on John Finley, of Westcott, has just finished a new storey and a half house.

Amos Weber has about completed a new two storey residence.

W. Durrer is remodelling his house. J. Liesemer has just moved into his new house.

Moses Good has moved up to the front of his lot, to a more desirable location.

Ab Hunsperger is putting the finishing touches on his big new barn.

R. Vogel's new house is almost completed. When the cage is ready the bird will fly in.

J. A. Ruby is building a new house and otherwise improving his premises in the north end of town.

This list will be continued in our next if our friends will let us know what is being done around them.

Labor is very scarce or more work in the building line would be done.

Looking Over the Lay of the Land

A. H. Force, of Whitlaw, in the Medicine Hat district, was in the neighborhood last week looking over the lay of the land with a view to settling here. The southeast part of the province has been so badly burnt up this year that there is practically no grain and scarcely any feed for stock. He had heard of the Didsbury district as being one of the best for mixed farming in Alberta and so motored through to see for himself. The crops on the way did not begin to look good to him until within a few miles east of Calgary, but from there west and north from Calgary to Didsbury he saw signs of great improvement and the crops were very good. He was accompanied by his wife and made their headquarters at the Rosebud.

Gusta Smith, with his father, mother and sister, arrived from Kansas on Wednesday last. They have located on one of Otto Klein's farms for the present. When they left their Kansas home they intended to locate in Montana, but that state was so badly burnt up they came further north and have now reached the promised land, where milk and honey abound.

A. H. Major, who has a farm south of Hanna, was in town last week. He has been over most of the country between the Goose Lake line and the Red Deer, in fact as far south as the main line of the C. P. R. at Brooks. He says there are poor crop prospects in nearly all that territory. At Drumheller and around Rockyford the crops are fair and may average 20 bushels to the acre.

Peter Babine, W. Edwards and J. Brown, of Woodrow, Sask., motored through this district last week, its fame as a mixed farming district being the magnet that drew them hither, and they were very favorably impressed with what they saw. We cannot offer to show sight-seers or homeseekers thousands of acres of waving grain stretching for

miles in every direction in an unbroken phalanx, but we can take them to the hill tops that overlook extensive valleys that are producing what is as valuable as wheat alone, namely: mixed products of the soil. They are not only as valuable, but they are as attractive to a large and ever increasing number of farmers. There are hay and native grasses in abundance; fields of grain—wheat, oats, barley and rye; there are cattle, horses, sheep and ewine; there are chicken ranches; there are fine vegetable gardens; there are substantial farm houses and barns; and above all, or as a consequence of the foregoing, there are a happy and prosperous people living in the midst of pleasant surroundings.

Eastern Star Picnic.

A picnic will be held at Innis Lake under the auspices of St. Hilda's Chapter 27 of the Eastern Star on Thursday, August 23rd. All members of the Eastern Star, and Masons with their families and friends are invited to attend this picnic. Every person is cordially requested to bring full baskets.

BIRTHS

SNYDER—On Saturday, August 11th, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Snyder; twin boys.

VINEY—On Monday, August 13, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Viney; a son.

W. S. Durrer

UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER

Residence Opposite Fire Hall

Phone 140

DIDSBURY. -o- ALTA.

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

No advertisement taken for less than 25c.

LOST—Holstein calf, weighing between five and six hundred lbs. Please notify N. WEICKER, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—Heavy, well broken team young mares, with harness.—R. B. MARTIN, Didsbury.

FOR SALE—A bunch of young cattle, part heifers and part steers.—ISAAC HERRER.

STRAYED—A bunch of horses from the SE 1-4 2-2-5w, 8 blacks, 3 bays, 1 roan, all yearlings and without brand. A suitable reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. D. K. FIFE, Crossfield, Phone 709.

STRAYED—Small red yearling steer, almost half diamond white hair mark on rump. Any information regarding above will be suitably rewarded. E. M. NETTLETON, Carstairs. Phone 1302.

WANT to lease a farm suitable for dairying. State locality and give description of property. Address F. W. BICKNELL, Cayley, Alta.

HORSES taken to pasture. Enquire E. E. WILSON, Didsbury.

STOCK taken to pasture on two miles east and half mile south of Didsbury. Apply F. D. ANDERSON, Didsbury.

LOANS FOR LIVESTOCK

THE UNION BANK OF CANADA is prepared to make loans to good farmers on reasonable terms, to purchase cattle for feeding or breeding purposes.

It is in the best interests of farmers to increase their herds.

Consult the Local Manager for particulars.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Paid Up Capital: \$5,000,000.00
Total Assets Exceed: \$109,000,000.00

The Pioneer Bank of Western Canada.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—J. B. Wilson, Mgr.

MILITARY MEN DO NOT CONSIDER JERUSALEM PRESENT OBJECTIVE

WILL SECURE COAST REGION OF PALESTINE FIRST

British Forces Selected Finest Season Of The Year For Their Entrance Into Holy Land — Occasional Showers Mitigate The Heat And Malaria Can Be Avoided

Military men do not believe the British forces now in Palestine will attempt any immediate advance toward Jerusalem. The Holy City, they say, is for the present a secondary consideration. It is considered unlikely that the capture of Jerusalem will be attempted until all the coast region of Palestine is secured, which may take some time in the conditions of modern warfare.

The strength of Jerusalem for defence is very great. This is not due to her ancient walls and towers, nor to the trenches which the Turks have dug roundabout, but to the fact that the city lies about 2,400 feet above sea level, encircled by rugged mountains, while the few passes are in deep valleys, capable of easy defence. It was only conditions of natural strength that enabled the kingdom of Judah to outlive that of Israel by considerably more than a century, that made possible the Jewish uprising against the Greco-Syrians, and two centuries later, prolonged the resistance of the Jews against the Romans.

Against an army advancing from Egypt, Jerusalem is secured by wilderness frontiers to the east and south, while no attack is possible from the north until the Plain of Esdraelon is secured. The western frontier presents a long wall of mountain. Southwest, the newly-made military road running to Beersheba would present a long line of very difficult advance. The pass up the valleys Es Sant and Es Sur, through which Antiochus V. made a successful attack with camels and elephants in 163 B.C., would only be suitable for mountain guns, and could hardly be used for the main attack. The direct routes are by way of the railway through the valley of Sorek, a long winding way through a deep gorge, very easily defended and the more open, but still difficult high road a little further north. Probably the entrances to both these valleys are well fortified.

The difficulties are so great that it is believed a modern military expedition would, as has occurred several times in history, leave Jerusalem itself as the last aim of the campaign. If the approaches on every side are captured, the city itself must fall; in all probability the Turkish army would hasten to extricate itself before the last avenue was closed. The fate of Jerusalem has several times before this been settled in the plains.

The British forces selected the finest season of the year for their entrance into the Holy Land. From April to June the country is at its best climatically. The fields of Philistia are green with young corn, affording abundant fodder for horses and camels; the ground has hardened since the winter's rains, and fresh frosts and occasional showers mitigate the heat. Malaria, which makes camping dangerous in the plains during the summer and autumn, is now of a mild type and can usually be avoided. North of Gaza there should be no lack of water or provender for the army.

The King and the Fuse Girl

Liked Because He Is Human and a Worker

His Majesty, King George, paid a surprise visit to a fuse factory in London. On reaching the second floor, 800 girls stopped work, raised their fuse caps, and then broke into a loud, ringing welcome cheer. "Why," he remarked to his equerry, "they are as jolly as school children going for a picnic."

Next day, one of the girls, who lives out Hammersmith way, was asked what she thought of the event. "I liked the King's eyes. He didn't wander all over the outfit. He just struck the right thing all the time, and as he passed my bench he smiled at me. Why? Because I looked straight at him. That's it. And why? Well, a brother of mine was a choir boy at Windsor, and one day King George patted him on the back for his singing and good behavior at prayers. How did the king know that, now, unless he was just like the rest of us, thinking of something else at prayer time? That boy lies today somewhere in France, and you can understand how tears came into my eyes when the King passed by. He didn't know the meaning of my tears. God bless him. He is a worker, and he don't go tripping round the front and telling the fellows that God and he are a sort of twin directors running the world for their own special entertainment. Our King serves the people, and we like him. And that's all there is to it. It is the parliament that makes the laws, and if they are bad it's no use blaming it on to King George and Queen Mary."

Interesting Letter From Front Trenches

The following interesting letter from a well-known and popular Regina boy, who has been at the front almost from the beginning of the war, will prove interesting and speaks for itself:

"Hon. W. M. Martin,
Premier of Saskatchewan,
Dear Mr. Martin:

The subject of this letter is the 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion, and my reasons for addressing you on this subject are that the 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion is the first Saskatchewan battalion and you are the Premier of the province.

When war broke out in July, 1914, the mobilization orders were very unusual, instead of battalions being formed at home they went forward to Valcartier in small detachments, from the centres where they joined the colors. Consequently the Western Canadians had no means of distinguishing in the uniforms of the first sixteen battalions the particular battalions which were made up of men from their province.

The men who went from Saskatchewan were recruited half by the militia infantry and half by the cavalry militia, the latter volunteering at the outset for service as infantry and in order to preserve their identity, the Western cavalry were formed into a composite battalion known as the 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Western Cavalry) which was made up originally of: 12th Manitoba Dragoons; 16th Saskatchewan Light Horse; 27th Saskatchewan Light Horse; 29th Saskatchewan Light Horse; 30th British Columbia Light Horse; 31st British Columbia Light Horse; 35th Central Alberta Horse; the Corps of Guides (Saskatchewan) and on leaving Valcartier the Western provinces in the approximate proportions—of Saskatchewan 75 per cent; Manitoba, ten per cent; British Columbia, ten per cent, and Alberta five per cent.

Before proceeding to France from England it was decided to use four battalions as a reserve, the three brigades proceeding to the front, and about two hundred men, constituting the Saskatchewan Company of the 11th Canadian Infantry Battalion, were at once transferred to the 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion, so that amongst the units which proceeded to the front with the first Canadian division, the province of Saskatchewan was solely represented by one infantry battalion, namely the 5th.

Owing to the methods of organization which I have mentioned and the various changes which took place, the people of Canada lost track to a certain extent of the regiments which really represented their special localities and although the other regiments of the first division were very early claimed by the provinces from which their men came, Saskatchewan never claimed the 5th, but Moose Jaw and Yorkton as local centres occasionally showed some interest.

After the second battle of Ypres and the stirring on-again, off-again of the day were filled with congratulatory messages from various provinces and principal towns of Canada. There was no message, however, from Saskatchewan or any city in the province. This want of enthusiasm was, of course, of minor importance, but the failure of Saskatchewan to show interest or in any way support their battalion has been felt rather severely. The question of regimental funds on proceeding overseas to France was a very serious one but for the generosity of a few personal friends of the senior officers there would have been much suffering during the fall and winter of 1915. At no time have we had a large fund nor has much opportunity ever presented itself to enable us by our own efforts to create a fund. The canteen arrangements at Valcartier were most irregular, none of the profits found their way to regimental funds for the benefit of the men. During our stay in England the profits of the British canteens operating in Canadian area, were paid into regimental coffers and were spent on comforts for the men in England, with the exception of 30 pounds, which sum supplanted by a donation of 60 pounds made by Moose Jaw friends of our former colonel, were the only moneys which were at the disposal of our commanding officer for regimental purposes.

Shortly after coming to France we organized a dry canteen for the purpose of supplying the men with such incidentals as they might wish to purchase. The profits, of course, going to our regimental fund. From other canteens in the field a percentage of profits was also received and by this means a small fund has been at our constant disposal out of which to provide, although very inadequately, extras for the men in supplement to issue rations, etc.

The question might be asked—What does a regiment in the field need in addition to government supplies and comforts sent forward to the benefit of the men by the various institutions such as the Canadian War Contingent Association?—and in answer to this I might enumerate some of the things which we have found it necessary to purchase during the two years which this battalion has been at the front in France and Belgium.

In the early days it was necessary

DROPPED BOMBS IN HEART OF KRUPP'S GREAT MUNITION PLANT

FRENCH AVIATOR RAIDED AND BOMBARDED ESSEN

Daring Flight Was Carried Out Exactly As Planned, The Voyage Being Made In The Darkest Hours Of The Night — Reached Home Seathless After Exciting Journey

To purchase even the lumber to make the crosses which marked the graves of our dead. Wherever possible fresh fruit and vegetables have been purchased to vary the diet, it is our invariable practice to give the men hot cocoa during the cold weather. This is served to them from 3 a.m. to 5 a.m., and is the very best thing to warm them after their all night vigil in the trenches. This alone costs us \$250 a month. Footballs, baseball and cricketing outfits have been purchased so that they might have a bit of sport when opportunity offered. Our prisoners of war in Germany have never been forgotten and in many cases the dependents of soldiers in the field have been assisted. We have spent three Christmases away from home and every effort has been made on each occasion to give the men as good a time as possible. The battalion enjoys, of course, a distinctive regimental badge and these have been purchased and are sent free of charge to the men. During the winter months coal is purchased to keep the men warm. Today, as a battalion, we are however, unable to look after our men as well as we would like to because we are almost out of funds.

This letter, therefore, is written for the purpose of securing assistance and in the hope that an interest may be created among the people of our province in this battalion.

In this brigade, which is purely Western, the other battalions are well looked after by their respective provinces and generous donations have been made by Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and as regards the Eastern provinces, they have taken care that their battalions in this division have never wanted for funds. The battalion received the sum of \$2,500 at Christmas time and another battalion in this brigade received amongst other donations 50 pounds per month.

At Christmas time this year we were able to provide a very respectable spread for the men, but this fact was accomplished by every officer going down into his pocket and by the men also assisting out of their pay.

(To Be Continued.)

Cheaper Poultry Feed

Millers Requested to Put Cleanings On Market

On account of the scarcity and high price of food the poultry industry of this country is threatened by the prospect of the wholesale slaughter of laying stock and a serious falling off in the number of pullets to be hatched.

The necessity for obtaining for milling every possible bushel of wheat suitable for that purpose need not be emphasized. To provide poultrymen with feed for rearing their young stock without unnecessarily lowering the supplies of milling wheat, the federal Department of Agriculture has requested millers throughout Canada to put on the market the cracked and shrunken wheat removed from grain before it is milled.

In addition to small and broken wheat these cleanings consist chiefly of the seeds of wild buckwheat, a near relative of the cultivated buckwheat. The poultry division of the central experimental farm has used wild buckwheat in feeding experiments and reports it to be a highly satisfactory poultry feed and has ordered two cars of buckwheat screenings for the central and branch experimental farms from the Canadian government elevators at Fort William. Excesses of good grain do not take to it at first but when they become accustomed to it they eat it readily and do well on it.

The mill cleanings from local flour mills also contain traces of many other weed seeds, including several kinds of mustards. These, however, would not as a rule amount to more than two or three per cent of the cleanings in the case of the standard grades of Western wheat. This material is specially recommended for backyard, suburban and professional poultrymen. On farms the cleanings from yards and poultry houses where it had been fed would have to be disposed of so as not to disseminate noxious weeds in grain fields.

Those interested in obtaining this class of feed should immediately arrange with local mills or feed dealers for a supply. The mills cannot be expected to keep this material for poultry unless it is demanded for that purpose and that rests with the poultrymen themselves.

Critic—Well, old man, if you want my candid opinion of your picture, all I have to say is, that if that's art, then I'm an ass.

Artist—Oh, that's art right enough!

The most daring raid yet carried out against the great Krupp munition works at Essen was recomited to a staff correspondent of the Associated Press by Sergeant Maine Gallois, who defied all the German anti-aircraft defenses and bombarded the heart of the German armament-producing factories with high explosives crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhenish cities, and reached home seathless.

The whole flight lasted seven hours, during which the daring French aviator was guided only by the moon and stars and the compass as the voyage was made in the darkest hours of the night, the destination being reached exactly according to plan. With Sergeant Gallois were Lieut. Ardisson de Perdegur, Sergeant Durand and another comrade, Sergt. Gallois said:

"We left our base at nightfall with the intention of reaching Essen. Soon afterward we ran into foggy weather, and lost sight of each other. I flew at an altitude of 1,200 metres, and passed over Metz and Thionville, following the course of the river Moselle. The batteries fired at me cross in the Rhine and as I passed over Metz searchlights played about the sky. At Thionville I heard another airplane nearby, but made it out to be Ardisson's. After that I was compelled to travel by the aid of the compass, the stars and the moon.

At Treves I saw a heavy bombardment which I calculated was directed at my comrade. Therefore I knew I was travelling in the right direction. I did not see Coblenz. I saw the reflection of the moon on the Rhine and found Bonn. From there to Dusseldorf there was a regular sea of electricity, which increased as I got further north.

"Cologne was ablaze with luminosity, and at Dusseldorf there were all kinds of lights, blue, red and white. All the time the anti-aircraft guns fired as I passed, and around Cologne the gunners were very accurate in the range.

"Leaving there I saw, like cliffs on the horizon, a brilliant illumination, which seemed kilometres in length, stretching to the left of Essen, while southward was another long line of lights coming from the factories.

"Arriving over Essen I rose to about two thousand metres. I circled around searching for a place where the lights from the workshops appeared densest.

"Then I threw the first bomb. After counting ten I dropped the second and then the remainder of the ten I carried at similar intervals. I could not tell whether the bombs exploded, but probably they did. It was impossible to distinguish their effect owing to the flaming furnace chimneys.

"My duty done I turned homeward not having seen any comrades again. I came back exactly the same way as I went and was fired at many times."

Lt. Ardisson and Sergt. Durand both returned to the French base, having gone as far as Treves when they found that their supply of gasoline would not permit them to reach Essen, so they dropped all their bombs on Treves before flying home.

It is believed that the fourth man reached and bombed Essen, but he had not returned to the base.

Supplies to England Small

Report Shows Germany is Receiving Bulk of Exports

Regarding the Dutch minister's statement to the press at Washington, regarding exports of the Netherlands in dairy products that most of these go to England and some to Germany, The Times obtained the following official Dutch figures published in Holland:

For the first quarter of 1917, the exports of Dutch dairy products were: To Germany: Butter, 1,842 metric tons; cheese, 9,216 tons; eggs 3,443 tons; total 14,506 tons. To England: Butter 521 tons; cheese 3,493 tons; eggs 592 tons; total 4,617 tons. Of Dutch butter, cheese and eggs, Germany received last year 138,063 tons; England 9,758 tons. Last year Germany received 122,000 tons of potatoes and 49,314 tons of meat from Holland; England 3,137 tons of potatoes and 9,957 tons of meat. Comment seems unnecessary.

Dutch are Suffering

The Handelsblad says the situation of Dutch shipping is now the most critical of any period of the war owing to the fact that all of Holland's outlets now fall within the danger zone of one or the other of the belligerents. It urges the Dutch government to map out a channel of its own in which Dutch vessels will move mines and protect Dutch shipping by force of arms.

Sea Power and The Submarine

Submarine Piracy Establishes a New Status to Be Dealt With

Hitherto the high seas of the world have occupied the status in international convention of "No Man's Land." On them belligerents could meet and fight their battles, while neutral shipping was immune from hostile action unless its unneutral character or employment could be established or reasonably presumed. The high seas were not neutralized. Belligerents could utilize them freely; non-belligerents had to submit to visit and search by belligerents.

The submarine, in German hands, has destroyed these conventions. The future status of the high seas in international law depends upon the persistence of non-persistence of the new condition after the war. The discovery of a reply to the submarine which will reduce it to the relative importance of an ordinary warship will restore the old situation. It will be possible to curb and punish submarine piracy. But should it demonstrate its ability to operate against merchant vessels in time of war with virtual impunity the old balance of naval power will have disappeared and a state of insecurity and uncertainty will have succeeded it. The ability of a navy, handled with due respect to international conventions, to protect its own and neutral commerce will have been destroyed. The supremacy of the British navy on the high seas, which has rendered them as safe as a public highway in a civilized country for a pedestrian, will have given place to an unknown condition capable of becoming frank terrorism at the will of nations possessing submarine fleets.

The war cannot, therefore be allowed to end until international control of the high seas has been re-established. Neutrals everywhere are being forced to recognize the truth which President Wilson definitely stated: That the power of the submarine and the policy pursued by Germany in its use have created a state of war between the latter and every nation with ships sailing the seas. No declaration of war is required from them. Germany's war on the world's shipping is an incontrovertible fact, whether acknowledged by neutral governments or not.

Failing the discovery of an effective antidote to the submarine, no maritime nation can feel secure in the possession of rights formerly enjoyed. If Germany continues also to conduct her piratical submarine warfare whenever convenient to herself, the freedom of the seas will have perished. It will make no difference that other nations will have the like power. Their use of it would simply multiply pirates. Either the reply to the submarine will be found or the nations will be compelled to struggle more or less effectively with the new program of guaranteeing the safety of the high seas to non-combatants in time of war.

In the submarine menace is to be found the strongest argument in favor of the establishment of an international league to enforce peace and to limit armaments. The necessary preliminary is the defeat of Prussianism. While that lasts, no league for peace could be effective. The nations included in it would form simply an anti-Prussian alliance. If the enforcement of peace were desirable before, the continuance of the submarine in a state of practical domination over merchantile sea-traffic will render it the only means of securing reasonable international safety after the war.—Manitoba Free Press.

Expresses Hope Of Peace During Year

People Will Be Compensated For Sacrifices They Have Made

Zurich correspondent of the Petit Parisien quotes Prince von Buelow, the former German chancellor as saying in reply to birthday greetings from the city of Brounberg, Prussia; that he hopes this year would bring to the German people the longed for peace, a peace with compensations for their sufferings and sacrifices and an indemnity which would permit Germany immediately to resume the position she occupied before the war. This is the first time Prince von Buelow has expressed himself on the subject of Germany's war aims.

Since Italy's entrance into the war, Prince von Buelow, who at that time was German ambassador at Rome, has been living in retirement in Switzerland. It has been stated repeatedly that his presence in Switzerland was connected with the German peace efforts which he was supposed to be furthering, but according to other reports he is not in the good graces of the German government.

Mrs. Neurich was talking to her broker over the telephone. "Kindly buy me a hundred shares of steel at the market," she said briskly.

"Certainly, with pleasure," the broker replied, "common or preferred?"

"Preferred," replied Mrs. Neurich, icily, "I never purchase anything common."

Restrictions in Berlin

One Pair of Shoes a Year the Limit in Germany Now

The German empire has food for cannon, food for munition factories, food for thought. But plain, ordinary grub—that's a different thing. So says Miss Alta L. Carter, of El Dorado, Kan., who has just returned from Berlin. She stopped in Chicago to visit friends. They asked her how Chicago looked.

"Aren't your restaurants wonderful!" she said, just like that. Miss Carter, who went to Berlin in 1914, and shortly after entered the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, then told of conditions in Germany.

"In Berlin today there is no food without a schine, or magistrate's schine, or magistrate's card," she said. "With your schine you establish relations at one store. You register there, and cannot patronize any other store."

"When I left Berlin the allowances were: Butter, one-eighth pound per week; sugar, one-half pound each fifteen days; one egg a month; potatoes, three pounds a week; tea (made from leaves of linden trees), one one-eighth pound package a week; no coffee, except a ghastly substitute known as 'argento'; two pounds of bread per week."

"I had to pay 90 pfennings for a half-pound pork chop, 8 marks (\$2) for a pound of butter—two months' supply; 30 pfennings each for three eggs—three months' supply."

"There are the same strict regulations in clothes. One is permitted two pairs of stockings each six months, three handkerchiefs each six months, one pair of shoes a year. No one is permitted to buy clothing, even with a schine, unless one turns in the old outfit."

"Taxicabs are permitted only to and from railway stations. Pleasure travel is restricted."

"On the other hand, the theatres run full blast. You may spend your money freely there. It does not cut into the natural resources and it helps elevate your morale."

Summer-Fallow Competitions

Manitoba Stimulating Interest by Offering Cash Prizes

The province of Manitoba is leading the way by offering a cash reward for proper work upon the summer-fallow. At the last session of the legislature the Agricultural Societies Act was overhauled, and provision made for cash assistance from the Department of Agriculture to societies conducting plowing match competitions; the department supplies 60 per cent. of the money actually paid in cash prizes in connection with this undertaking.

A new bulletin on the subject of summer-fallows and the summer-fallowing competition, written by Professor T. J. Harrison, has been prepared and is now offered for distribution.

The idea that most of the agricultural society directors have in mind is to emphasize the summer-fallow competition this year, and follow it up with the Standing Crop Competition, and this in turn leads naturally to the Seed Grain Fair. Already quite a number of Manitoba Agricultural Societies have indicated their intention to conduct summer-fallow competitions.

Quite a wide interest is also shown this season in plowing match work.

Sperm Whale Steak Is Good War Dish

Washington Authorities Make Suggestions so as to Avoid Food Shortage

Sperm whale steak and current jelly is one of the dishes the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce wants the public to adopt in the campaign to prevent waste and conserve the supply of foodstuffs for the war emergency. The meat of porpoise and dolphins also is suggested as a palatable dish.

"Whales and porpoises are mammals like cattle and sheep and their flesh is meat and not fish," a representative of the department said. "In texture and appearance it resembles beef, though the color is darker red and the flavor is closer to that meat than any other. It is devoid of all fishy taste. It is likely that it will soon be obtainable fresh, corned and canned, and it is recommended to those who have the opportunity to purchase it."

Residents of Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Ore., are already getting away with great quantities of whale meat and enjoying it, the same representative of the fish industry said, and he added that he had seen it served and consumed with relish at hotels there. Each whale furnishes about 20,000 pounds of meat, which can be served as steak or pot roast.

Playing Safe

We know of a fellow who is so afraid of war that he uses a whisk broom instead of a military brush.—Cortland (O.) Herald.

Mother (at the dinner table)—You always ought to use your napkin, George.

George—I'm using it Maw, I've got the dog tied to the leg of the table with it.—Awgwan.

Holland's Poor Struggling For Bare Existence

Returning Traveler Says Cost of Living Is Much Higher There Than in U. S.

"The high cost of living in America is infinitesimal when compared to the prices charged in Holland for the mere necessities of life," said Charles Spitz, of the Lindt Chocolate Company, who arrived in New York after spending more than seven months in the Netherlands.

"The poorer classes in Holland are struggling desperately for bare existence," he said, "and in many cases it has become necessary for the government to step in and give them official assistance. Through the past winter coal has been the most difficult article to obtain. Prices ranged from \$65 to \$70 a ton and even then coal could only be purchased with the necessary government distribution cards. The reason for the shortage is explained by the fact that only a small percentage of the coal which leaves England for Holland ever arrives at its destination. The barges carrying it are either seized or sunk by German submarines."

"All kinds of grain have been particularly scarce. Wheat flour has become little more than a hazy memory, since most of the bread is made from barley or corn."

"Gasoline for automobiles sells at \$3 a gallon at The Hague, while taxicab drivers charge \$4 for a ten minutes' ride, and stipulate that the journey be no longer than 3 miles, as they are not allowed sufficient gasoline for a greater distance."

Mr. Spitz said that all the traction companies had reduced the operation of their rolling-stock one-half to save on coal. The restaurants and cafes all close promptly at 9 p.m., as the municipal electric current is shut off at that hour.

Allowed Many Liberties

German Bullies Ordered to Be More Civil

Although the rations of our imprisoned soldiers in Germany is less in weight than it was, and not so nutritious in quality, it is asserted that the Berlin war office have come to the conclusion that, as a matter of policy, it is wisest to treat prisoners with a show of decency.

At any rate, a Canadian officer in his "prison experiences" tells how at Burg, at one time one of the most infamous camps in the world, he was allowed many liberties and before he got his release even some luxuries.

"In June," he writes, "they started to take us for walks twice a week along the canal banks or through the forests. This was a grand opportunity for collecting insects and butterflies, and several interesting collections were started in the camp. The relief to be outside the barbed wire for two or three hours was immense. Some men, except to go to prison, had not been outside the camp palings for nearly two years."

"On one of these walks, while talking to the German officer in charge of us, I learnt that he had been wounded at Ypres while observing the effect of the asphyxiating gas on the Canadians and Algerians. In a burst of confidence he told me that but for that solitary occasion the gas had been a great disappointment to their general staff, and that the working of it had often caused the death of their own men."

"I noticed often that while talking to the guards at the different camps, on mentioning that I was a Canadian they would become very reserved, and would point me out to their 'Kamerads' while I was walking round the camp. I found out afterwards that Ypres had made a great impression on them, and that they had been told that we never took prisoners and always killed the wounded."

"Towards the end of July I left for Constance to be exchanged, and, being solemnly told that I should be in Switzerland in two days' time, with a light heart gave away my food, books and games, and started off with little else but a few clothes for the frontier."

"Before leaving Burg I was told to look out for a fellow Canadian who had been considered quite a character in another camp, and was sure to be on the exchange list. As our train pulled into Constance at about 9 p.m., I noticed another trainload of wounded two platforms away."

"A head appeared at one of the windows and shouted across to us, 'Hey, any Canadians over there?' At a venture I replied: 'Put your head in, Cooper, the police are after you.' It was a lucky shot. I never saw a head disappear so quickly in my life. And when we met it was a long time before I would tell him how I had recognized the voice."

"At Constance the orders are, apparently, that all prisoners about to be exchanged are to be treated with the utmost civility, and it is curious, after being man-handled through every state in Germany, spat on by the women, kicked by the men, called by every vile epithet known to the German tongue, suddenly to find these barbarians on their best behavior; to be treated to real meat at one's meals, to be taken to and from the station in a motor lorry, and to be allowed to travel in second, and sometimes even first, class carriages."

Clever Spy

Intelligence Officer Arrests German Actor Posing as Frenchman

"Must have been a pretty village, once," observed the intelligence officer.

"Yes. Makes you hate the bally war, doesn't it?" replied the subaltern at his side.

A French village had stood on the spot. Now all that was left were a few masses of tumbled bricks, with here and there the remains of a wall showing its jagged outline above the waste of shell craters. A little way apart lay a great pile of masonry where the chateau had stood, and leading to it could be traced the skeleton of its once stately avenue of trees. Blackened and torn by shells, they now raised their shattered trunks and limbs to the sky or sprawled in ruin upon the mud. A scene of utter desolation. There was life enough, though, at the chateau, for its cellars housed the headquarters of a British division, and cars and motorcycles and orderlies came and went continuously along the road.

Then, as the two officers watched, a figure, different, indeed, from the alert ones in khaki, was seen moving slowly to and fro in what had been the chateau garden.

"What's that fellow?" said the intelligence officer.

"Oh, it's an old French civilian. Used to own the chateau. Huns shot his wife. He buried some stuff there. Papers, all right, you know. Got permission from the French and from G.H.Q. to come here. Nice old chap; I've asked him to have dinner with us tonight."

"I've got to raise dinner somewhere myself," said the intelligence officer.

"Righto. We'll find you some." "Thanks. So long till then," was the reply, and the intelligence officer went his way.

The old Frenchman told many stories during dinner of the coming of the Germans and of their blood lust, and no man could withhold pity from this worn out man with the look of infinite weariness in his eyes. Finally the intelligence officer rose. "So long, you chaps. I've got some maps to do. Thanks, awfully," he said, and was gone.

Five minutes later he reappeared with a sergeant and five men and arrested the old Frenchman.

"Happened to be at Bonn University with him, and recognized him, though it is a devilish good disguise," he explained to the others. "He's an actor on the German stage, and a damned clever spy."

Sporting Spirit Of British Soldier

Courting Death for the Sake of a Shilling

Next to the magnificent heroism—the heroism that will dare and do absolutely anything—probably the most wonderful and amazing feature of the war has been the extraordinary sporting spirit and the dauntless, irrepressible humor of the British soldier under the most nerve-racking conditions.

Here is a striking example of humor, bravery, and Tommy's love for a gamble all rolled into one, told by an officer in an infantry regiment.

"What on earth have you got there?" he asked, noticing a section of his men exposed to the Germans' fire, but still peering down into a trench.

"A dead German, sir," was the startling reply.

"What in the world are you doing with a dead German?" queried the officer.

Then he learned the story. It appeared that during a German attack a few of his men had spied a particularly tall German who, being an easy target, had fallen. Two of the men had made a bet as to the man's girth, and a third had risked going forward to drag him into the British trench. The German measured six feet nine inches in height, and had a waist of 53 inches.

"And what was the amount of the bet?" asked the officer, curiously.

"A bob, sir!" was the reply.

Fancy courting death for the sake of a shilling! But that is Tommy all over.

Brushless Varnishing

Large pieces intended to form parts of heavy furniture, such as pianos, or of automobiles, are now expeditiously covered with varnish by dipping them in a tank instead of by the older and vastly more laborious process of using a brush. The thickness of the coating is controlled very exactly by regulating the time of immersion, and the distribution of the varnish is more thorough and even more than could be effected in any other way. The painting of large surfaces is now largely done by spraying with an "air-brush," but the immersion method would seem to be an even more effective one where it is possible to employ it.

Magnate—"Coal dust made me rich."

New Acquaintance—"How's that? Do you own stock in mines?"

Magnate—"No. I operate a chain of laundries."

Boy Scout Notes

Boy Scouts Secretary Has Been Killed in Action

The Boy Scouts movement in Canada has lost one of its most valued officers in the passing of Lieut. Reginald G. Smith, organizing secretary of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts association, whose death at the front is reported by the militia authorities.

Word of his having been wounded and missing was contained in the casualty reports of the week of May 14, but the definite announcement of his death soon followed, without any particulars. He had been wounded several times. He was slightly wounded in one hand shortly after his battalion reached the front early last fall. Still later in the fall he was more seriously wounded in the arm and leg and was under treatment for several weeks in one of the Bristol hospitals in England.

Lieut. Smith left Canada with an Ottawa battalion, but on reaching England he was transferred to a British Columbia unit. He received his commission in the 43rd Regiment, Ottawa, in November, 1915, and is the eleventh officer of that unit to lay down his life in the present war.

In the spring of 1914, Mr. Smith was appointed organizing secretary of the Canadian General Council of Boy Scouts association, and both Sir Percy Sherwood, the Dominion commissioner, and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, the honorary Dominion secretary of the Boy Scouts association, bear testimony to the very useful service which he rendered in this capacity. His death will also be deplored by the leaders in this movement from coast to coast as well as by very many of the boys in troops which he had visited.

"Why is it that you can so easily pick out a Scout," asks a Boy Scout Padre on service at a casualty clearing station in France, writing to the Headquarters Gazette. "On going into a ward," he says, "I often stopped by a bed and asked 'are you a Scout?' I was usually correct, and it saved a lot of worry because we knew at once that we were pals."

"It has been a common thing to find three Scoutmasters in a ward at one time. I found an old Scout among the orderlies, and he proved a most helpful person. When I was especially pressed with work this Scout used to do a lot of writing for me, and very often my Bible class notes for the members were written out almost entirely by him."

Military Work More Important Than Reprisals

British Aviators Better Employed Than Killing Women and Children

Public agitation for the adoption of air reprisals against German cities as a reply to Zeppelin and aeroplane raids of Great Britain have been the subject of several private conferences between military and political leaders. The hope was expressed that public clamor would not override the saner strategic considerations and that elaborate systems of reprisals would be postponed until the assistance of American airmen is available.

It has become a question whether the number of skilled pilots and the powerful machines required can be spared without impeding far more important military operations. Although the British army flying corps has a tremendous number of airplanes and maintains aerial supremacy on the battle front, it must be remembered that the airplane in recent months has been devoted exclusively to military operations. Diversion of even a small number of these eyes of the army would create a serious problem.

Not Getting Home Unscathed

Only Approximate Number of German Submarine Losses Known

The confidence of the navy boys who are battling with the new warfare is not abated, writes "One Who Knows." "And the Germans are not getting out and home unscathed. The German and the British public only get one side of the ledger, the side which exhibits the tonnage sunk. But there is another. It is the toll kept of those wonderful submarines which never return after they have signalled good-bye to their port of departure. The German admiralty has an accurate tally; the British admiralty an approximate one. The German officials do everything and adopt various methods to conceal their losses. The submarines used to leave their home port, say Bremen, Hamburg, Wilhelmshaven, and after their specified time at sea they would return to the port they left. So now the German sends his submarine out and gives orders to return to a different port. The German admiralty seeks thus to still the tongues of those who tell of ships that pass out to the British shores and are never again heard of."

"The three W's is my maxim: plenty of work, plenty of wittles, and plenty of wages."—Thackeray.

RHEUMATISM CURED!

Zam-Buk Will Give You Relief!

When you have any deep-seated pain in the joints, the back, the wrists or elsewhere, place a liberal supply of Zam-Buk on the fingers or on the palm of the hand and rub it in. The penetrating power of this lubrication-balm is very great. It kills pain and removes stiffness. Mrs. Frances Wyatt, of 25 Guy Avenue, Montreal, says: "I have found Zam-Buk most soothing and valuable in a very bad case of rheumatism, and also for stiffness of joints and muscles. I suffered long and acutely from rheumatism, and tried one liniment after another in vain. I also took medicines internally, but it remained for Zam-Buk to effect a cure. I began applying this balm whenever I felt the aches and pains of rheumatism coming on, or felt any of the stiffness. The result was truly wonderful. Zam-Buk seemed to penetrate to the very seat of the pains, driving them completely out, and I am now quite cured."

So many of the ordinary embrocations and liniments are imperfectly prepared and not sufficiently refined to penetrate even the skin—much less the underlying muscles. Zam-Buk is totally different. Zam-Buk is so refined, and its essences and juices are so concentrated, that when rubbed into the muscles for rheumatism, sciatica, sprain, etc., its effect is very quickly felt.

If rubbed on to the chest and between the shoulders in cases of bad cold on the chest, Zam-Buk will give relief. Apart from its use as an embrocation, Zam-Buk will be found a cure for all ordinary forms of skin disease and injury. It cures eczema, rashes, ringworm, cold sores, ulcers, abscesses, chapped hands, piles, varicose veins, cuts, burns, bruises, etc. All druggists and stores at 50c., or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations.

HUNTING THE TRUFFLE

IN France truffles are gathered with the aid of pigs especially trained for the purpose. Three men and one pig usually constitute a truffle-hunting expedition.

Truffles grow only near oak or hazel trees. At a sign from the leader of the force the pig begins to sniff about the roots of a tree, digging with his nose and tossing up earth and small stones in great profusion. Long practice has enabled the truffle-hunter to determine the psychological moment when the pig has come upon the truffle. He gives the pig a whack on the snout with his stick, whereupon the animal slips to one side and the prize is secured. The man then takes from his pocket an ear of corn, and, picking off a few grains, gives them to the pig by way of soothing its injured feelings and encouraging it to go on with the hunt.

The party moves about in the dry, open wood, keeping always near the trees, and truffle after truffle is turned up from the reddish light soil. At a blow on the snout the pig retires at the right moment and waits for the corn that is invariably given it in exchange for the truffle. So well trained are some of the pigs that, it is said, on finding a truffle they do not attempt to seize it, but point to them and grunt for their equivalent in corn.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs

MY VARICOSE VEINS WERE CURED completely by ABSORBINE JR.

Says Wm. Pratt, Springfield, Mass.: "I will do the same for you in a pleasant manner. I lay the inflammation, kill pain, heal and restore them to a normal condition; reduces Gout, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Hemorrhoids, Piles, Varicose Veins, Eczema, Sprains of the muscles or ligaments. Heals cuts, old sores, wounds, etc. Cures only \$1.00-4 oz., \$2.00-12 oz. bottle at your druggist or delivered. Took 12 Free V. P. Young, P. O. Box 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by MARTIN ROSE & WYNN CO., Winnipeg. THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Winnipeg & Tel. 6071 and HENDERSON BROS. Co., Ltd., Vancouver."

Home DYEING Is the way to Save Money and Dress Well Try it! Simple as Washing with

DYOLA ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

JUST THINK OF IT! Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye—No chance of mistakes. Fast and beautiful colors 10 cents from your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and STORY Booklet 7c. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS

Dr. McTaggart, of 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Specialist in Curing the Liquor and Tobacco Habits, can be consulted free of charge from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m., every day this week at the Imperial Hotel, Winnipeg. He will guarantee to cure you of the craving if you will use his remedies as directed.

Storyettes

A SCOTCH laird once said to his servant John, who had complained of his temper: "I am sure, John, it is nae suner on than 'tis off."

"Aye," said John; "but, laird, it's nae suner off than it's on."

HOYSTER had reached home at 2.30 a.m., and found his wife very much awake.

"Now, dear," said the belated man, rather thickly, "don't fly up in the air."

"And why, pray?" very deliberately inquired the partner of his joys and sorrows, breathing hard.

"Because you might infringe the (sic) Wright brothers' patents, my dear," chuckled Hoyster, just before she averted.

THERE is a story told of a French poet who inquired of his friend and flatterer what he thought of his last work.

"I have arrived at the fifteenth canto," he replied with enthusiasm, "and think there is nothing more beautiful and harmonious in the language."

"Pardon me, there is one thing," said the poet.

"Ah, perhaps, you mean Chateaubriand's 'Atala'?"

"Certainly not. I mean my sixteenth canto."

MARK TWAIN hated a gloomy man. Once, at a banquet, a gloomy man sat opposite him. This man would smile at the most amusing jokes.

"What's the matter with you?" cried Mark Twain. "The stories are all good. Why don't you laugh?"

"Ah, sir," said the gloomy man, "how can I laugh when I remember that every time that I breathe a soul passes into the Great Beyond?"

"Good gracious!" said the humorist, "did you ever try cloves?"

KEEN theologian though he is, the Prebendary Webb-Peploe is not without a strong vein of humor. There is a story told of how at a church congress he was once introduced to a city stockbroker, who began to enlarge upon his own business capabilities and to deplore the lack of initiative in the modern British youth.

"Why," he said, "when I landed in this country I was without a cent in my pockets."

"Yes," said rebendary Webb-Peploe, "but there were other pockets."

The Horseman

W. E. D. Stokes, the owner of Patchen Wilkes Stock Farm, the home of Peter the Great, 2,074, makes the following liberal and unique offer to all drivers of sons and daughters of that famous sire. From The Ansonia, New York, under date of Sept. 20, he writes:

Being under the opinion that there are now more trotters in training by Peter the Great than are capable of taking records better than 2.10, either in races or against time, than can be claimed by any other sire in the country, and being anxious for the good of that horse and for the good of the family in general to have all such trotters take records better than 2.10 this season, I hereby make the following proposition to the drivers of said sons and daughters of Peter the Great:

To the driver of every trotter by Peter the Great not now in the 2.10 trot that takes a record of 2.10 or better, either in a race or against time at the Lexington meeting, I will pay two hundred (\$200) dollars.

And to the driver of the trotter by Peter the Great that is not now in the 2.10 list that takes the fastest record better than 2.08 at the Lexington meet, either in a race or against time, I will pay a bonus of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in addition to the \$200.

WHOLE FAMILY WAS AFFLICTED

BUT DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS RESTORED ALL TO PERFECT HEALTH

Father, Mother and Daughter after Years of suffering are made healthy and happy by great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

St. Leon Standon, Dorchester Co., Que. (Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills have no equal as a family medicine is proved conclusively by the statement of Mr. George Lacasse, a well known resident of this place. His statement given for publication is:

"For twelve years I had pains in the small of my back. My head would ache and my muscles would cramp. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me."

"My wife was troubled with Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her. My little girl had nervous trouble. She was so bad that she could not keep her hands and feet quiet. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her."

Is it any wonder that Mr. Lacasse is shouting the praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. He has learned through experience as have thousands of other Canadians that Dodd's Kidney Pills cure Kidney Disease no matter where it appears, or in what form it is found. Dodd's Kidney Pills should always find a place in the family medicine chest.

Provided, that at least five (5) different trotters compete for this prize.

On receipt of five notifications of intention to compete for this prize, same to be handed to me on the opening day of the Lexington meeting or deposited with the secretary, Mr. Wilson, on that day. I will deposit the amount involved with Horace W. Wilson, secretary of the K. T. H. B. Association.

How fast can Colorado E. go? Every time Macey turns him around he shatters the world's three-year-old record, and yet he has never been strung out. Every mile is finished pulled up with Macey looking around at the field trailing behind. Every man who has seen him trot a fast mile firmly believes that he can beat 2.05, and no one dares venture a guess as to how much faster he might go.

The performances of this colt have brought his sire, The Bondsman, into the limelight again. It is but a short time ago that he sent to the races the greatest three-year-old of her time, Grace Bond, 2.09 1/4, the winner of the fastest five heat race ever trotted by a three-year-old, and each year he has added to his fame until in 1910, he is, without question, the leading representative of the greatest Futurity family. No other stallion, living or dead, ever sent out two such three-year-olds as Grace Bond and Colorado E., and with the performances of this season of Creighton, 2.09 1/4, The Plunger (4) 2.13 1/4, (timed in a race in 2.10), and others, The Bondsman stands high in the ranks of leading stallions. Without a wealthy owner to boom him and his get, without a great band of brood mares at his back, with only the patronage given him by the public generally, he has forged his way to the front, and from now on must be counted among the world's very greatest sires.

The Bondsman will be the "star" stallion of the coming Old Glory sale at New York, when J. H. Thayer, his owner, will dispose of all his trotting stock. His purchaser will have one of the best paying stallions of 1911, a stallion that can earn a small fortune in the stud.

It is now about time to wean the colt. If the colt has been handled properly; that is, has been kept in a paddock while the dam is working in the fields, has had for company another colt or an old horse, and has had a chance to comfort itself with green grass and some oats within reach, weaning will not be a difficult proposition. But if it has been badly managed and allowed to depend almost entirely on milk, it should be taught to be alone part of the day young things, whether calf, colt or lamb, and to eat grass, hay or some solid feed before it is entirely weaned from its mother's milk. Sudden weaning of

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

Let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) from your druggist and give it to you (free) to prove its great value.

Psychine is the greatest vitality builder of the age.

For thirty years Psychine has been curing almost every disease that is due to run-down vitality.

Hundreds of thousands have used Psychine with wonderful beneficial results.

We have received thousands of unsolicited testimonials from people whom Psychine has cured, of in many cases, hopeless ailments.

There are still thousands of people suffering from disease, however, whom Psychine can benefit.

There are still thousands who are trying to cure themselves by wrong methods, who are using dangerous and hurtful medicines.

There are still thousands who are gradually losing their vitality—from whose body the necessary resisting power to disease is slowly but surely slipping away.

There are still those who soon will hear the dread "call in the night" if they do not take prompt action.

To these we have the above message, viz.:

"Let us buy a 50-cent bottle of Psychine from your druggist and give it to you, free, to prove its great value."

That 50-cent bottle of Psychine will tell you more powerfully than mere words can how tremendously beneficial Psychine will be for you.

It will give you an unmistakable indication of its wonderful power to renew the bodily vitality, to strengthen the phagocytes (the white corpuscles), the policemen or scavengers of the body.

The Surgical Department of the Japanese Army, in the Japo-Russian war, first drew the attention of the scientific world to the function of the white corpuscles of the blood or phagocytes.

Foreign medical men were astounded to see Japanese soldiers with wounds that had not been cleansed or dressed for days, that were apparently dirty, ill-kept, and altogether unsanitary.

Yet these dirty wounds healed marvellously; no army the world had ever known had such a wonderful record

is not conducive to health and proper development. It nearly always involves a setback. Even then the weaning should be gradual. It should be allowed to suck once a day, then once every other day, then weaned altogether.

Having weaned the colt, what next? Keep it growing right straight along. You can do this by using a properly balanced ration and giving it plenty of exercise. Give it good shelter in winter during stormy weather. Allow it to graze as soon as there is grass to be had in the meadow or pasture, or corn blades in the cornfield, but keep it growing. Of course you must feed it a balanced ration. The grain that is nearest balanced in itself is oats. If your colt has been well bred and has had no setback, it will pay you to pay the market price for oats, no matter what that price is.

It should have clover hay, corn, fodder, exercise. If you have a colt of which you are proud, don't tie it up in the stable in the winter and feed it corn and your best timothy hay, depriving it of exercise. You can make it fat and sleek and plump in this way, but you don't grow colts for fat. You grow them for muscle, and you cannot develop muscle without exercise.

Now the difference in the price when they are mature, of the colt properly weaned and cared for the first winter and one improperly weaned and cared for, may be twenty-five or fifty dollars or even more. This takes a little time, a little trouble, a little extra expense, but no man can afford to grow a colt and not care for it properly the first winter. If properly cared for the first winter, allowed all the pasture it wants the next summer, and given any sort of decent treatment the second winter, its development is reasonably sure. Don't spoil it all now by sudden weaning, by too close confinement, by an improperly balanced ration, if you want to make the growing of horses profitable.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

"THE DEAD HAS COME TO LIFE"

A "FRUIT-A-LIVES" MIRACLE



MRS. JAMES FENWICK
Enterprise, Ont., October 1st, 1908.
"I suffered tortures for seven long years from a Water Tumor. I was forced to take morphia constantly to relieve the awful pains, and I wanted to die to get relief. The doctors gave me up and my friends hourly expected my death. Then I was induced to take 'Fruit-a-lives' and this wonderful fruit medicine has completely cured me. When I appeared on the street again my friends exclaimed 'The dead has come to life.' The cure was a positive miracle." MRS. JAMES FENWICK.
50c a box—6 for \$2.50—or trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Bred in the best of producing lines is a motto that every breeder of light harness horses should adopt and stick to. The man who does that will not succeed in drawing a prize every time, but he will draw a much larger percentage of prizes than the man who does not follow that rule.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs 25 cents



A New Head In 30 Minutes

Exchange that aching, throbbing, suffering, muddled head for a clear, cool, comfortable one by taking a

NA-DRU-CO Headache Water

25c. a box at your druggist or by mail from National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Limited

WINNIPEG, MAN.

La Grippe
Bronchitis
Hemorrhages
Sore Throat
Anemia
Female Weakness
Indigestion
Poor Appetite
Chills and Fevers
Sleeplessness and Nervous Troubles
After-effects of Pleurisy, Pneumonia and La Grippe.

That's why we believe it will be beneficial to you.

Now we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us, and we'll give you an order on your druggist (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

We will undoubtedly buy and distribute in this manner, hundreds of the sands of these 50-cent bottles of Psychine.

And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our 30 years' experience with this splendid preparation with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

COUPON No. 95

To the Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, Ltd., 193-195 Spadina Ave., Toronto.

I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

Street and Number.....

My Druggist's Name.....

Street and Number.....

This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

The Didsbury Pioneer

H. E. OSWOLD, Prop.

Subscription: \$1.50 per year
U. S. Points: \$2.00 per yearThe Use of Bread, Beef
and Bacon Restricted

The food controller has begun to stretch forth his hand in Canada for the purpose of conserving for the soldier the amount of bread, beef and bacon necessary for his consumption. There will be no objections raised by the Canadian people; on the contrary, they wonder that the government has been so slow to act in such an important matter affecting vitally the welfare of the millions of fighting men now engaged in a trial of strength in Europe.

There are hundreds of thousands of Canadians who would gladly eat grass like the ox if they were assured that the human foodstuffs they give up would reach the boys at the front without being taxed by the profiteers; but the Canadian people have become very suspicious. They are guarding zealously their rights, privileges, liberties and enjoyments, because so often has it happened that as soon as they have surrendered anything they have prized for the public welfare it has been ruthlessly seized by exploiters and profiteers—we used to call them grafters, hoodlums, thieves and robbers, but those names sound too harsh in these patriotic times—and turned to private gain.

If there was an organization similar to the Red Cross through which the government would deliver our sacrifice in foodstuffs and not permit one dollar of excess profits to be levied against it—and if this principle of no profiteering were made general—the patriotic fervor of Canada that was so remarkable for the first two years of the war and that proved so hard to stifle would again break out and burn with an undying flame. There would then be no desire for the turmoil of a general election; there would be no difficulty in forming a national government and Canada united, with her eye fixed upon the one object would be able to strike her most effective blow. But alas! patriotism is tied to the chariots of the profiteers and is being dragged in humiliation through our capital cities. While the patriot weeps the profiteer shouts: "If my life be a short one, it will be a merry one."

But it is not up to us to make the lives of our fighting men more irksome, but rather to help them all we can. This we can do by obeying the order-in-council, which it is reported, has been recently passed at Ottawa, restricting the use of beef, bacon and white bread in public eating places. By this order the serving of beef and bacon is prohibited on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at more than one meal on any other day. White bread is subject to the same regulation. Substitutes, such as corn bread, oat cakes, etc., must be provided at every meal at which white bread is not served.

If there is to be no more bacon for breakfast on Tuesdays and Fridays, who is going to chase the hens to make them lay the extra eggs required to take the place of the bacon?

What the common people want to know is: Will the beef, bacon and bread, saved by sacrifice, for the sole use and nourishment of the soldiers, be harpooned in transit by the beef, bacon and bread barons? If so, the soldiers must not be punished by reducing the supply, but there is a storm brewing for the harpooners, and it will break with fury—some day—soon.



GEN. CADORNA & STAFF WATCHING BATTLE.

A National Government

While the western Liberals were holding their convention in Winnipeg, discussing the resolution opposing the formation of a coalition government, and which was finally passed by an overwhelming majority, a meeting of eastern political leaders was held in Rideau hall, Ottawa, under the auspices of the Governor-General, for the purpose of discussing the formation of a coalition government, with a view to effecting that necessary change if Canada is to exert her undivided strength in the conduct of the war. Around the Governor-General were gathered Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Foster, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Sir Louer Guin, Lord Shaughnessy and others. The result of the conference has not been made public, but it is not believed that much headway has been made.

The proposals so far made by the government to the opposition have been too much of the nature of buying a pig in a poke. Too little is known of the breed of the critter and the opposition profess to believe that it was fed on fish and is therefore not a very desirable article.

The government, on the other hand affect to believe that the opposition are treating them with scant courtesy; refuse to give credit where credit is due and assume the position of a dictator.

On the main proposition all parties are agreed—this war has to be fought out to the last ditch and the Canadian army must be maintained in undiminished strength until the rout of the enemy takes place; and when the march toward Berlin begins Canada must be represented four divisions strong.

With the parties standing on common ground on the only issue at stake the personnel of the national government ought not to be a sticker. Let Borden submit a slate of a complete cabinet—half Grit and half Tory—to Laurier; and Laurier to Borden. The objectionables on both slates could quickly be eliminated and Canada would again become united in its war effort.

The German submarine is not the only pirate craft that is taking toll on our soldiers' foodstuffs, munitions and supplies. The Canadian profiteer is a strong competitor.

When we begin to eat more fish who will guarantee that the price of fish will not double? Or when we substitute oat cakes for bread that the price of oats will not climb out of reach?

Guaranteed To Satisfy

The "Sunshine" Furnace gives healthful, warm air heat—and plenty of it. When installed, according to plans furnished by our heating engineers, it is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's
SUNSHINE FURNACE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON

For Sale by W. G. LIESEMER, Didsbury, Alta

BACON! Swine's flesh! Take it away: I hate the smell of it: it's full of trichinosis, and unfit for human consumption.

W. Tims is receiving congratulations on the birth of a son.—Crossfield Chronicle. That should be a great relief to Mr. Tims.

FISH! Sure! bring me a B. C. salmon steak. I always did like fish—it's such a brainy food—and I need more brains—we all do.

Scotchmen and negroes ought to thrive under the new food regulations—oat cakes and corn bread are their favorite articles of diet.

There must be a secret understanding between the tobacco manufacturers and Eddy, the match maker, if we are to judge by the number of matches some men smoke.

SPECIAL!

Coming to Didsbury Opera House
for One Night Only

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 22

The Great Picture

Idle Wives

That drew crowded houses and matinees at Calgary for 6 days. Every denomination is respectfully invited to see this as it is the very best work produced by Lois Weber and Philip Smalley, and featured by Mary Mc Laren.

Prices, 25c. & 50c.

After the show there will be a dance and special music for both show and dance. The dance will be extra.

Wm. Farrington, Prop.

while burning up a pipeful of tobacco.

It is reported that conscription is to be put into force instantly. Canada will back any measure found necessary to keep the ranks at the front filled up with fighting men.

DECLINED \$7,500 SALARY
TO SERVE PUBLIC FREE



MR. JOHN G. KENT, a man of wealth and extensive business interests, who has refused to accept any remuneration whatever for his services as General Manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, preferring to serve the public free of charge. He is President of the Toronto Board of Trade and has been on the Exhibition Board since 1905, always showing a close interest in the work. He was President in 1912-13, the two best years in the history of the institution. Mr. Kent is head of the Boy Scouts in Toronto and is identified with many philanthropic enterprises. Long and continued illness has compelled Dr. Orr, Manager since 1903, to seek a long rest.

The Attraction of
Mixed Farming

Didsbury, as the centre of the most prosperous mixed farming district in Alberta, is attracting a good deal of attention just now from men who are seeking new homes where they can get immediate and satisfactory returns for their investment and labor. They are coming from Montana, Idaho, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and other states to the south and from every province in the Dominion. We are glad to see them and will welcome every honest and industrious and peace-loving man with his wife and family and all his household, stock and implements. Alberta can absorb a good many farmers before its agricultural population will become congested. There is plenty of elbow room and breathing space in Alberta yet. At the present time there is only three per cent. of the agricultural land in the province under cultivation. Even at that the production record amounted to over \$107,000,000 for last year or an average of \$35 per acre. There are 100,000,000 acres of the best land that lies out of doors still available in Alberta for the man behind the plow.

The conditions of life in Alberta are second to none on the continent. The climate is pleasant. The extreme heat of the summer is modified by the cool breezes that come from the Rocky mountains that form the western boundary of the province; and the severe cold of the winter is moderated by the warm chinook wind that comes from the same direction. If a change of climate is desired for a portion of the winter, the Pacific coast is only from 600 to 1,000 miles away and can be reached in a few hours.

The Albertan of the future will be the most perfect representative of the human race; the most independent and prosperous; the most likable, lovable, generous and neighborly. A warm handshake awaits all those who are candidates to become or to produce the typical Albertan—that is to be.

LAND OWNERS AND BUYERS

Most buyers come to Calgary first. If you wish to sell or buy farm, ranch or wild lands, write or call on E. NUNSELEY, Suite 1, 224 8th Ave. W., Calgary, Alta. Phone M6222. Twenty-five years experience in Alberta.

HOUSE TO TRADE

Four lots (100 foot frontage) with large house two stories, 12 rooms, steam heated, water system with bath, good well. Free of all encumbrances. Will trade for farm property. Apply Mrs. J. Skest, Drumheller.

SEE ME FOR
Singer Sewing
Machines & Repairs

I can supply your wants
on short notice.

Old machines taken in trade
for new ones.

ANDREW AIRD
DIDSBURY, ALTA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Vancouver Exhibition

AUGUST 20 TO 25, 1917.

Single Fare
FOR ROUND TRIP
To Vancouver

Tickets on sale August 17 to 23.
Return limit August 29, 1917.

For tickets and full information apply to Local Ticket Agent.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent,
Calgary, Alta.

A Remarkable Romance

The Third Rajah Brooke Now Rules In Sarawak

A romance as remarkable as was ever invented by a novelist will be recalled to many readers by the recent announcement of the death of Sir Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak. Those who know Kipling's story, "The Man Who Would Be King," have a general outline of what happened in Sarawak before the first English Rajah was recognized. It is true that disaster did not descend upon the rajah through a native woman; and that whatever disasters he encountered he survived, but the task of the character in Kipling was no more difficult than the task of the first rajah, Brooke, and his successor, who has just passed away. He found one of the loveliest countries in the world, unknown to white men, and inhabited by one of the most savage races upon the face of the earth. With a mere handful of whites he captured the country and made himself its ruler. Incidentally he suppressed lawlessness, and by treaties increased the extent of his domain from 7,000 square miles to 55,000 square miles. When he died he was able to nominate his successor, the late Sir Charles Brooke, who in turn has handed over the realm to his son.

James Brooke was the first white rajah. He was born in India, took service with the East Indian company, and was wounded in the Burmese war. When recovering from his injuries he visited Sarawak, a part of the great island of Borneo, but almost cut off from the rest of the country by tremendous mountain chains. The tropical beauty of the land enchanted him, and he determined that some day he would return and take charge of the land, which was then held by a murderous lot of head-hunting Dyaks. The opportunity occurred when his father died, and left him with sufficient capital to equip a little expedition at the head of which he sailed for Sarawak. His arrival was most timely, for it coincided with a war in which the native rajah was being hard pressed by a powerful party of rebels. The rajah said that if Brooke would assist him he would be given exclusive trading rights. Brooke accepted, and took charge of the campaign. So vigorously and skillfully did he press it that the rebels presently submitted on condition that Brooke succeed the other rajah.

This was agreed to, but when peace was restored the native rajah refused to complete his bargain, robbed Brooke of some of his cargoes, and sought to destroy his influence with the natives, who had by this time conceived an almost superstitious respect for him. Finally Brooke declared war on the native rajah, and after a short campaign ousted him and became rajah in his stead. His troubles were just beginning, however, for his subjects were about the most vicious and murderous when they were not the most oppressed and wretched population in the East. Brooke, however, was the man for the job, and during the next few years he took in hand the task of establishing some native industries, protecting the citizens from the exactions of local chieftains, ridding the country of robbers and the seas of the Dyaks, whose piracies had made the whole coast of Borneo a place to be avoided.

Many times his life was threatened but Brooke got used to attempted assassination after a while, and perhaps his chief trouble lay with the British government. He desired that it should annex Sarawak, or at least take it under its protection. It was some years after his death, however, before Sarawak was recognized as a British protectorate. In the meantime Brooke was the victim of many malicious and ignorant attacks on the part of politicians at home, who told of the cruelties of his rule, and demanded that as a British subject he should be brought home. On one occasion they succeeded in having a British official sent to supersede him, and to protect a particularly vicious band of Chinese murderers which he was trying to exterminate.

The first rajah was greatly helped from 1852 until the date of his death in 1868 by his nephew Charles, whom he nominated as his successor. Charles was a man of the same type as his uncle. He was without fear, and like the rajah, risked his life many times. One disaster after another came upon him. Their whole capital, which was sunk in Sarawak, was wiped out on the occasion when the Chinese pirates destroyed their buildings and murdered many of their servants. They were able to overcome many difficulties, however, when the British government, finally convinced that Brooke was doing imperial work, lent him support. The late rajah, for some years past, was able to enjoy the fruits of his early hardships and of the energy and courage of his uncle. His home, Astana, is said to be one of the most beautiful east of Suez. Here now reigns Charles Vyner Brooke, third of the Brooke line, and he is said to have inherited many of the qualities which made his father and his great uncle remarkable among British empire builders.

A married man says there is evidently no end to a wife's mind, as he gets a piece of it every day.

Enslaving Belgium Von Bissing's Plan

Late Governor's Papers Published to Support German Annexation

The memorandum of the late Governor General Bissing, of Belgium, in which he advocated the annexation of the little kingdom as the sole possible policy for Germany, is published in full in Greater Germany, a review issued by Deputy Baumeister of the Prussian diet, a National Liberal and annexationist.

The unashamed nakedness with which the memorandum calls for the dethronement of the Belgian royal house, the exploitation of Belgian resources and preparation for a new war to follow the present struggle, shows that the document was never intended for public view.

Von Bissing recognizes that Germany can have little hope of making friends of Belgians after this war, warns against "illusions of possible reconciliation" and calmly counts up the value of booty from Belgium and the advantages of pocketing the country from a military, naval and economic standpoint. He points out that the offensive prosecution of the present war was possible only through the invasion of Belgium and speaks regretfully of the fact that the German right wing had to squeeze laboriously past the Dutch province of Limburg.

The memorandum says that the strategic aim of the present war is to gain room for the concentration and advance of German armies in a new war against England and France and that, without the possession of Belgium, it is doubtful if the new war could be prosecuted on an offensive basis.

Discussing the subject of the policy of the iron hand, von Bissing laments the mistakes of a vacillating policy of conciliation, as attempted in Alsace-Lorraine and German Poland, and says they must never be repeated in Belgium. He warns against the idea that the establishment of a Flemish state would be adequate to secure German interests, these absolutely requiring the absorption of all of present Belgium.

According to von Bissing, the absorption of Belgium must not be discussed at any peace conference. "Let only the right of conquest speak," are his words. In the von Bissing Belgium there would be no room for King Albert and his dynasty and the memorandum quoted approvingly the advice of Machiavelli that, under such circumstances, a king or regent should be put out of the way, if necessary, by death.

Under the von Bissing scheme Belgian industry is not to be killed entirely, but is to be subjected to such conditions as will permit Germany to use it as a lever for fixing prices on the world market in German interests. In the same way Belgium's coal supply is to give Germany an economic monopoly of the continent.

Von Bissing foresees the necessity for a continuance of his style of dictatorship for many years and says that "reforms introduced must be based on military might."

To Give Relatives News of Casualties

New Scheme to Answer Enquiries Regarding Dead and Wounded Soldiers

The military authorities at Ottawa have decided to establish a new department which is likely to be a most useful and highly appreciated one.

It will be called the "Relatives' Information Bureau," and its name indicates its purpose. It is intended to establish these bureaus in practically every town throughout Canada.

The ministry of militia proposes to use already existing machinery in as much as the work will likely be carried out by municipal officials, such as tax collectors and others.

As matters are at present, when a soldier becomes a casualty his relatives are somewhat at a loss just what to do. They approach district headquarters, or write to Ottawa, or perhaps to the company commander or officer commanding of their dear one's battalion. Everybody is, of course, willing to help the inquirers, but what is everybody's business is nobody's business, and there have been many heart-breaking delays in the past which, it is hoped, will not occur under the new system.

After these bureaus are established all information regarding a dead or wounded soldier can be had through them in any part of Canada.

No doubt the return to his next of kin of a dead soldier's effects, back pay, etc., will also be looked after in this way, and the consolation of receiving these little souvenirs be experienced with the least possible delay.

"Low Bridge"

The driver of a small motor car speeded on a cross street and struck a street car squarely amidships. The street car conductor got off to investigate and to collect evidence for his official report.

"What's the matter with you?" he asked the driver. "Don't you know you can't run under my car with your top up?"

The Bow River

Supplies Electrical Energy and Is Utilized for an Immense Irrigation System

A general utility river—such is the Bow River. It is doubtful, indeed, if any other river in the world, no matter how famous, performs so many varied functions as this comparatively unknown tributary of the great Saskatchewan River. The Nile, the Thames, the Mississippi, the Amazon, the Rhine, and so forth, have usually only one speciality; the Bow has three. During its short existence of about three hundred miles it assists in scenic effects, it creates electrical energy that is applied to industrial expansion, and it is finally utilized to irrigate agricultural land.

Rising in the eastern slope of the Canadian Rocky Mountain system, the Bow River is for sixty or so miles a typical mountain stream. Some of the finest mountain scenery in the world is contained in this portion of its basin—scenery that tourists travel hundreds and thousands of miles to see. Beautiful Lake Louise, the Valley of the Ten Peaks, and world-celebrated Banff are all situated on this stretch of the Bow River, which, fed by glaciers and melting snow, has apparently no other destiny than to contribute to a scenic paradise.

But other things await it. Leaving Banff, the river enters its power-producing section—a stretch about thirty miles long. At Kananaskis Falls two large power plants have been established, at which 31,000 horsepower is now developed and transmitted to the city of Calgary, fifty-five miles distant. This power lights Calgary, drives its street railway, and supplies the motive power for a large number of industrial establishments that have sprung up in that thriving city. There is at least 33,000 horsepower available at these two plants; there are four other sites in the same district the development of which has been demonstrated to be economically feasible, and which will yield an estimated minimum of 85,000 horsepower.

In addition to this, the Canadian Water Powers Branch estimate that with the creation of storage capacity, of which there is over one million acre feet in the river basin, 58,000 feet having already been created, and the regulation of the river's flow, it will be possible to practically triple the continuous wheel horsepower of the hydro-electric energy.

Immediately after passing the city of Calgary, part of the waters of the river are diverted to supply the western section of the great irrigation enterprise that has been established in Alberta by the Canadian Pacific Railway. This is the largest individual irrigation project on the American continent, and comprises, in fact, an area equal to more than one-fifth the total irrigated areas of the United States. By means of 1,600 miles of main and secondary canals and distributing ditches, 370,000 acres of farm land are brought under irrigation in this section alone. Some 85 miles further east the Bassano dam—nearly 8,000 feet long—takes further toll of the Bow River by diverting sufficient water to irrigate the eastern section of the same project. Approximately 440,000 acres in this section are now being or will ultimately be brought under irrigation.

After Bassano the Bow River eventually joins the South Saskatchewan River, which, several hundred miles later, joining the North Saskatchewan, forms one of the largest water-systems of the world, finally flowing into the Hudson's Bay.

Tennyson Named Empire

Great Britain Is a "Crowned Republic" Because of Its Constitution

Although H. G. Wells has been singing the praises of "our crowned republic," it was Tennyson who gave us this phrase. The difference between our form of monarchy and that which has fallen in Russia, and that which is doomed to fall in Germany, is great. Who supposes that the Kaiser, had he included Australia in his dominions, would have allowed that congeries of colonies to amalgamate under such a title as the "Commonwealth of Australia"? That fact alone is proof positive that, although we have a king, we are republicans.

We do not always realize that our constitution is less than one hundred years older than the famous American constitution, which was avowedly framed on the British model, although at the time they were at war with their mother country.

It was the Bill of Rights, by which parliament voted "Dutch William" and his wife Mary joint sovereigns of England which made this realm a "crowned republic." From the moment the Bill of Rights gave the house of commons the sole right to levy taxes, and that house resolved only to grant the crown annual supplies, the backbone of absolutism—such as Russia has known, and Germany still knows, despite the mockery of its Reichstag—was broken, and the nerve centres of tyranny were paralyzed. Henceforth we were a "crowned republic."—Answers, London.

A Pennsylvania boy drew \$1,500 to buy Liberty bonds but married the girl instead. He may yet sigh for those Liberty bonds.—Detroit Free Press.

Use Lance Bombs As Chasers for U-Boats

Britain's Mosquito Fleet Armed With Novel Weapons

The armament of Great Britain's 80-foot "chasers," "ML's" they are called, is interesting. Each carries besides its deck gun, a "depth charge" six "lance bombs," and a rifle for each of its ten men. The deck gun is a 3-inch gun, modified for this purpose, and firing a shell that weighs about thirteen pounds. The regulation 3-inch navy gun has a tremendous recoil pressure and requires a crew of seven men, but not so this modified gun. It is lighter and shorter, simpler to handle, and, while, with its long recoil it sacrifices extreme velocity, it is sufficiently powerful for the greatest ranges possible on a small quick-acting vessel, and the ability to shoot such a husky shell is alone ample compensation.

The depth charge is a bomb containing 250 pounds of T.N.T., set to explode at any predetermined depth of water. This highly respected shipmate is dropped in the vicinity of a submerged submarine to blow in its side or disarrange its delicate interior economy.

The story of the lance bombs goes like this: A British destroyer was once placed in the embarrassing position of having a U-boat bob up right alongside. It was impossible to depress the guns sufficiently to strafe the stranger, and there was nothing else to strafe him with. What happened to the destroyer I can't say, but it must have got away to tell the story for each boat is now provided with lance bombs for just such emergencies.

The lance bomb is a 14-pound contact bomb on the end of a 6-foot handle, the idea being to use it at close range by hurling it much as an athlete throws the hammer. These are implements loaded with awful possibilities in the hands of an amateur, and the surest road to unpopularity with one's shipmates is to suggest a lance-bomb rehearsal.—William Washburn Nutting in Collier's Weekly.

Milk As a Food

Furnishes Nutritive Material at a Relatively Low Cost

Economy in the diet does not always depend on limiting the use of certain foods, but sometimes it is a question of actually increasing the use of foods which furnish nutritive material at relatively low cost. Milk belongs to the latter class, and the housewife would do well to study its food value and decide whether her family is using as much as it should. The average person in this country uses only a little more than a half pint of milk daily, and this quantity can very profitably be increased when safe milk is available.

Many people think of milk only as a beverage, but if they understood that it is in reality a nourishing food they would increase their daily allowance.

We eat food for two main reasons: first, to renew body wastes and promote growth by forming new tissues and fluids; and, second, to supply energy for carrying on body functions. Milk contains the body-building materials, protein and mineral substances (such as lime and phosphorus) and also supplies energy for carrying on the body functions.

In comparing foods it is necessary to consider both the protein and the energy furnished. Neither one alone can properly be used as a basis of comparison, nor is there any correct way to reckon the value of a food by considering the total amounts of nutritive elements.

It is very difficult to compare foods on the basis of the mineral matter they contain, but all physiologists agree that milk is extremely valuable from this standpoint. Indeed, it is the food prepared by nature especially for growth and development of the young. A quart of milk a day is a good allowance for a young, growing child.

In addition to being an economical food, milk is usually easily digested and requires no cooking or other preparation for the table. Specialists of the department have found, also, that it is digested better when taken with other foods.

There are innumerable ways to use milk in cookery, such as in puddings, blanc-mange, soups, chowder, sauces, "junket," etc., and in all these ways it is both appetizing and nourishing.

A "Crazy Patch" House

A resident of Punksutawney, Pa., has built a house of stones from all parts of the world. There are stones from every state in the United States, stones from Italy, Ireland, China, Japan, South America and other places innumerable. Grindstones, millstones, stones from the Mammoth Cave, from Pike's Peak, and from the home of Patrick Henry, go to make up the "crazy patch" house. Over the fireplace is a piece of gold quartz from South America.

It required two years to build the house but the owner and his friends and relatives who knew of his hobby for collecting odd stones, spent much more time than that getting the necessary number of stones of which no two were alike.

Desecrate Cemeteries

Correspondent for Canadian Associated Press Describes What He Saw in Place of Horrors

I have just returned from a journey of many miles in the district where Hindenburg made his "voluntary" retreat. Sir William Robertson has told us to what extent this retreat was really voluntary, and if we wanted any further assurance on the point, we have had it in the result of the last few weeks' fighting.

After what I have just seen in the country which the Teuton has vacated I am prepared, though, to accept the leaders' assertion that they went back at their leisure. No need for me here to support testimony already offered of how chateau, cottage and farm building, after being pillaged, each received its portion of gun cotton; of how orchards and gardens were hacked and despoiled and reduced to the last degrees of desolation. Having wreaked their fury to the full on the dwellings of the living, it might have been expected that the fiends in field-grey would have passed over a few acres devoted to the dead. Let me tell of a French country cemetery where I spent an hour in the twilight of a recent evening.

This cemetery had for generations been the burying place of the right-ful inhabitants of the country-side. It bore a closer resemblance to the God's Acre of rural England than any other graveyard I have seen in France. Besides the grassy mounds raised above the remains of humble folk, there were vaults with imposing monuments. Evidence there was in plenty of the place having been well cared for in recent years. The German, though, knew perfectly that his enemy will not recklessly shell a cemetery. Amongst its trees he built himself an elaborate observation post. The thoroughness of these preparations for a stay of indefinite duration furnishes incidentally another ironic comment on the "voluntary" nature of the subsequent retreat.

With colossal impudence the Teuton had laid to rest in this burial-ground several of his own officers. Their graves were thrust in at the side of the French who had passed away in the days of peace. I will give the German his due, every one of these graves of officers were well cared for. The varnished wooden memorials over them showed considerable taste in design.

The Germans yet living received the order "voluntarily" to retreat; but before executing it he bethought himself of the French dead. There was not one vault in that cemetery which had not been violently broken open. In nearly every case the covering stone was cracked across with a mallet. There was not a shell-hole in the cemetery—the destructions would not have been caused by this means. Both coffins and their contents had disappeared from the vaults. No doubt in some instances the coffins were used to bury the German officers who lie close by. But the main object underlying this orgy of destruction was loot—of the rings and jewels upon the quiet remains of those who had entered upon their last sleep from yonder chateau or farm-house. From the shrine in the corner of the grave-yard the door had been wrenched off, the interior robbed of all its poor little ornaments, the figure of the Virgin broken in pieces.

Al this wanton devilry was committed in this country burying ground under the direction, maybe, of some of those officers who are interred there. The graves of those men remain unmolested, but their deeds should be put on record.

Waterspouts and Tornadoes

Explanation of the Cause of This Natural Phenomena

The waterspout at sea and the tornado on land are manifestations of great instability of the atmosphere in a vertical direction, caused either by an abnormally warm surface layer of air or an abnormally cold layer at the cloud level, says Nature. The former cause is common in summer; the latter occurs both in summer and winter, and is usually associated with a "line squall" or V-shaped barometric depression. The waterspout shows the track along which surface air passes spirally upward to restore equilibrium. The commotion of the sea is due to the exceedingly violent character of the phenomenon. The funnel itself is probably composed partly of moisture condensed out of air by the sudden diminution of pressure which occurs and partly of sea water in the form of spray. Sometimes the middle portion of the visible funnel is absent, but there must in that case be a corresponding complete funnel of rotating air from the surface of the cloud.

"I couldn't serve as a juror, Judge; one look at that fellow convinces me he's guilty."

She-h—that's the Attorney for the State."

Hagley—After all, it's no crime to be poor.

Bimber—Perhaps not; but no poor man can afford to engage a lawyer to prove that it isn't.

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The Squire's Sweetheart

BY KATHARINE TYNAN

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London, Melbourne, and Toronto

(Continued.)

"Hello, Strangways! When did you come?"

"Only today to find the Squire in town and not expected back till tomorrow."

"Anything the matter?"

The Vicar had become aware of a certain disorder in Hilary's aspect. The young gentleman had always been remarkable for a clean, shining, well-polished air, borne out by his irregular face, his clear complexion, and golden hair.

"I might ask what is the matter with you?" Hilary responded, "but I won't. I am worried, confoundedly worried. I have just been told that the gossip-mongers here are saying that—"

"I know. It is about Lady South, is it not?"

There was something of uncertainty in the manner of his speech which Hilary did not notice.

"Yes, it is about Lady South, of course it is a lie!"

"It is, unfortunately, quite true that Sir Gilbert is seeking to divorce her. I have just come from there. If he had not been an old man, and a miserable one at that, I should have struck him—not for his insolence to me, but for the things he said about his wife and daughter."

A red spot came into Mr. Pritchard's cheeks and his lips were very rigid.

"How long has this been known?" asked Hilary.

"The citation has only just been served. I don't know how those women got hold of it so soon. They sent out everything."

"They had better not say it to me," said Hilary, violently. "My dearest hope is that Margaret South will become my wife. That poor woman! It will kill her as surely as though a knife were driven through her heart."

He went off, too agitated to say good-bye, and the Vicar walked on to his own house, where a bad cook did her worst for him in the serene certainty that the master would never know the difference. The Rev. Bertman Pritchard took things exceedingly hard. The misdoings of the black sheep among his flock had often left him comfortless before. Now he walked as though his feet were as heavy as lead.

"I wish there was no truth in it," he muttered to himself. "The two poor souls! Yet they have one stout champion—God bless him!"

Then he sighed for another trouble. Was no one to be spared, how ever innocent? Certainly the Vicar took things too hard. He had never become accustomed to the things that happened. He had blood fiery in his denunciation of slander and evil-speaking, bringing upon himself the dislike of Mrs. De Montmorency and her kind, without having any appreciable effect upon their tongues.

He had been almost comfortless. Yet comfort came to him, and his head was lifted with some thought.

"Poor little girl!" he said to himself, and he was not thinking of Margaret South. "No one will dare think ill of her when she is the Squire's wife, still less to speak ill of her. Meyrick can defend his own—thank God!"

CHAPTER XVI. Love Lies Bleeding

Hilary's first impulse was to turn about and go straight to Sir Gilbert South, but the Vicar discouraged him.

"My dear boy," he said, "they don't (the slightest use). He knows quite well the wontonness of the thing he is doing. No man could get a divorce from the wife whom his conduct had driven from his house so that she might have an operation to save her life. He wants to drag her in the mud, that is all. He has some sort of insane hatred for her, poor gentle lady; and for his daughter, and for the man who has only done what you or I or any other man with a sense of duty should do if it came our way."

Hilary went back to Silverthorne ruefully. He had a great mind to return to town that night. For the first time, he was up in arms against Silverdale, calling it opprobrious names in his own mind because of

its gossip. In London no one had time for such venom. He wanted to see Mr. Langton, to know what was going to be done. He said to himself that somehow or other Lady South must be kept out of it, taken away from it. His poor girl, too, so proud and innocent. Oh, it was too—the boy ground out words between his teeth on which the Recording Angel surely dropped a tear.

He went through his dinner in silence, which, being reported on in the servant's hall, caused much uneasy speculation as to what was wrong with Master Hilary, or what "he'd been a-doin' of." The cook had sent him up an excellent little dinner, considering that it was an impromptu. The head gardener had cut his very first bunch of ripe grapes in honor of the occasion. Hilary merely toyed with one or two of them—would have let them pass if he had not been reminded by the butler that the gardener had done him special honor in cutting the grapes.

The first fire of the year had been lit in the library. There was plenty of time for Hilary to consider the matter of returning to town, for there was no train before ten o'clock. He did not know how he was going to get through the time intervening. His thoughts worked upon each other as the corn is ground between the stones of a mill. His brain felt overstimulated. He was restless to be doing something.

He got up from his chair and began to walk up and down the library, as soon as the servant had departed, having left cigars and cigarettes at his elbow. His feet in the Turkey carpets made no sound. He wanted to be out doing something. Earlier in the afternoon he had thought that he would look in on the Egertons. He liked Lionel Egerton; and he had liked Mrs. Egerton before this afternoon, while looking upon her as something incomprehensible. Now

he liked her no longer. He made a very face as he thought upon her and was sorry for her husband.

He could not go to see anyone. He was so wretchedly ill at ease that he would be incapable of concealing his emotions. Ten o'clock. It would be nearly eleven by the time he reached town. What matter! Mr. Langton was not likely to keep early hours. Anyhow he would try to find him. He might be at that house among the fields which Hilary had not been able to locate. He supposed it was somewhere north or northwest of London. He had not followed the way the motor took that night, and he was not gifted with a sense of topography, so that beyond the Strand and the west end streets he knew little of London.

Now and again he glanced at the clock. Nine o'clock. When one dines alone and plays with one's food one gets finished quickly. There would be ample time, if he started to walk at twenty minutes before the train time. He was not going to take a horse out—not he. The walk would do him good. He would have started at once if he had not been afraid of going by the old station master, who had known him from the time he was a child, and would insist on his coming in to wait by the fire and talk to Mrs. Hall. Hilary valued all these friendships, but he simply could not talk to people to-night.

While he fretted the door opened and the Squire came in.

"Hello, Squire," said Hilary, with a mechanical cheerfulness. "We didn't expect you home tonight."

To himself he said: "I can't possibly get away now, the minute he has come. How am I going to stick it till tomorrow?"

The Squire came up to the fire and warmed his hands at the blaze; suddenly Hilary was struck dumb by the cadaverous which lay upon his face as

it was revealed in the firelight. He looked a man who had received a blow from which he still reeled.

"What is the matter, Don?" Hilary asked, recovering himself. The Squire's face frightened him. With a lover's egoism his thoughts flew to Margaret. Had anything happened? "There is nothing wrong—with—with—"

"An extraordinary thing has happened, Hilary," said the Squire, still warming his hands and looking as cold as a stone. The lifelessness of his face had something terrifying about it. "It is—Dolly. She and Mrs. Bartlett left the studio this morning about eleven. They have not returned. I do not know what to do."

"But, my dear Don," Hilary said, with relief in his voice. "Is that all? Only this morning! Why, there are a hundred possible explanations of their absence. They might—"

"Dolly expected me this afternoon. She was always waiting for me, and we used to go out together. I have been sitting there in the studio for nearly five hours. Every time I heard a foot on the stone staircase or the corridor outside—"

He turned away his head without concluding the sentence; and Hilary understood, as he would not have understood a little while ago.

(To Be Continued.)

Alberta Dairy Statistics

The growth of the dairy industry of Alberta is to be seen in the fact that in 1910 there were 147,687 dairy cows in the province, with a value of dairy products of 7,953,847, while in 1916 there were 215,033 cows and an estimated value of products of \$12,500,000. Two million and a half pounds of butter were produced in 1911, and 100,000 pounds of cheese; eight millions and a half pounds of butter in 1916 and 375,000 pounds of cheese.

Sailors Paid To Smuggle Letters

How German Plotters Get Mail Into United States

Federal authorities investigating suspected methods of communication between the United States and Germany announced the seizure of a bundle of letters, including communications which, arriving from the central powers, apparently were intended to reach Alexander von Nuber, formerly Austrian consul-general in New York. Von Nuber left after the government investigated charges that he shipped reservists to Austria under fraudulent passports in 1915.

How the letters now confiscated were to reach von Nuber has not been disclosed nor was his present whereabouts announced. The letters were brought by sailors on a Scandinavian steamship and delivered to a saloon keeper in Hoboken. The plan according to the investigators, was for the mail to be re-addressed so that it would appear to be correspondence from the United States.

The sailors admitted they were paid to smuggle mail past the British censors and promised to testify for the government if needed. Some of the letters were addressed to persons in New Zealand, Australia and India.

Red Tape in France

An incident at a French port which shows that red tape is not unknown on the other side of the channel even yet is related by the Club in the Pall Mall Gazette. The big hoists ceased to work because the supply of coal had run out. For 18 hours they remained at a standstill until at last a supply was delivered. Meantime the British transport officer fumed and threatened and pointed to his cargo waiting to be unloaded—4,000 tons of coal!



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Stranded In England

Pathetic Position of Canadian Women Who Went Overseas

According to the London newspapers, about 40,000 dependents of Canadian soldiers are stranded in this country—wives and children who either followed their menfolk across to be as near them as possible while they were on active service, or came over to see them in hospital after they had been wounded.

They are not stranded in the ordinary sense of the word, for no cases of want have been reported. But it seems impossible for them to return to Canada now or for some time to come, owing to lack of passenger accommodation, and it is stated that even were the war to end soon fully eighteen months must elapse before tonnage could be spared to transport a large body of people.

The position of some of these Canadian visitors is pathetic. There are many whose menfolk are actually back in Canada themselves, wounded and discharged from the army. Others have lost those whom they followed to this country, and are anxious to return to their homes and relatives. Recently the admiralty has been able to find room for a few women and children on returning transports, and it is hoped to continue this assistance.

A Ready Weapon Against Pain.

There is nothing equal to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil when well rubbed in. It penetrates the tissues and pain disappears before it. There is no known preparation that will reach the spot quicker than this magic oil. In consequence it ranks first among Eminent now offered to the public and is accredited first place among all its competitors.

Official Announcement Is Eagerly Awaited

Result of 'Comb Out' in Britain Is Kept Secret

The result of England's great spring "comb out" to raise an army of 500,000 for Sir Wm. Robertson is eagerly awaited. Absolute secrecy has surrounded the details of the nation's latest effort to procure men. Whether the full complement of 500,000 has been obtained will not be known until the official announcement, but it is certain that several hundred thousand of those hitherto exempted have been drafted.

The "comb out" plan started with a withdrawal of many men from formerly "protected" occupations, chiefly the munitions factories, where older men from less essential trades took the places. A rigid search for slackers was also instituted.

Popular sentiment throughout England has supported the "comb out." This is almost England's last sweep of humanhood. If it has failed, or if still more men are required, one of two things is inevitable—the raising of the age limits, or the withdrawal of men essential in industry.

Preparing for To-morrow

Many people seem able to drink tea and coffee for a time without apparent harm, but when health disturbance follows, even though slight, it is wise to investigate.

Thousands of homes, where tea or coffee were found to disagree, have changed the family table drink to

Instant Postum

With improved health, and it usually follows, the change made becomes a permanent one. It pays to prepare for the health of to-morrow.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1168

Dogs Of War In Macedonia

Every Man Carries a Gun to Protect Himself Against Hungry Beasts

Everywhere are the dogs in Macedonia. In this country of shepherds every peasant's cottage has a moving fringe of dogs. In the east the dog is neither fed nor petted, so that he feels himself an outcast and despised. During this war one army and then the other has swept over northern Macedonia, driving the peasants before them. The dogs have been left behind. At night one hears them howling on the desolate hills.

The tainted breeze that came down the valley hints at the ghastly food on which they live. By day every man shoots at every dog save the few that cling close to an inhabited cottage. They slink, coyote fashion, behind rocks. At night one hears their feet padding behind him on the lonely roads. Their eyes shine in the glare of the electric torch. Everyone carries arms in Macedonia at night, not against man, but as a protection against the dogs.—Herbert Gray in the National Geographic Magazine.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,

Lucas County, ss.
I, Frank J. Cheney, make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
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Censorship Of Outgoing Cables

U. S. Believes Valuable Information Is Reaching the Teutons

Censorship of outgoing cables undoubtedly will be made much more rigid to prevent spies from sending information to the enemy. Many officials believe information is reaching Germany now in the form of commercial messages cabled from the United States to European neutral countries. Already it is said the government in cases that excite suspicion is changing the wording of messages.

Reports that German insurance companies operating in this country have easy access to confidential information having to do with shipping and the despatch of troops has prompted the government to investigate their activities. Secretary Redfield said he thought the operation of these companies should be kept under a close and continuous scrutiny.

A Sure Corrective of Flatulency.

When the indigestible food lies in the stomach it throws off gases causing pains and oppression in the stomachic region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

Ruined Ability

Will This Man Yet Make Good?

A remarkable story was told of the career of Roger H. Moe-Ly, aged 25, who was charged at Westminster with wearing an officer's uniform and decorations without authority. Joining the army in Australia, the accused, who was said to possess great ability, obtained a commission and served in Egypt, but was dismissed for drunkenness and sent back to Australia.

Qualified as a master mariner, he returned to England, got to New York and "skipped" to Canada. There he joined the Mounted Rifles, became a scout sergeant, and was chosen with others for service in the R.F.C. in England.

Again his abilities were recognized and, anticipating his promotion, he obtained a captain's uniform and was found wearing the D.S.O. with Zulu, Egypt, and other decorations to which he was not entitled, and passing as Captain Maxwell Farnham.

He escaped from arrest, and, dismissed from the Flying Corps, enlisted in the machine gun section of the New Zealand forces, where his antecedents were found out.

Mr. Horace Smith, the judge, said he seemed a very clever man—too clever.

Captain Shand: Yes. And he is not a coward. I believe he wanted to get back to the fighting line, but unfortunately his record is not good enough. His ruin has been his desire to put on "swank" and fast living. He obtained 70 pounds from one officer in the Flying Corps, but he had a reasonable expectation that he could repay it when he got a commission.

When arrested the defendant said his one desire was to "make good yet." His last enlistment was with a view of getting to France. Mr. Horace Smith sentenced him to two months' hard labor.



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Patriotic Offer Made

A plan has been formed by the National Service Commission, the Manufacturers' Association and the Department of Agriculture of Quebec by which laborers in the factories will be placed at the disposal of farmers for about four weeks, providing they be paid \$8 per week in addition to board and lodging. Manufacturers undertake to pay such employees half their wages during their absence. It is to be hoped the farmers in need of labor will hasten to take advantage of this generous and patriotic offer of the manufacturers.—Journal of Agriculture.

Back To The Fatherland

Exodus of Hebrews From All Parts of the World to Holy Land Anticipated by Strauss

A Jewish nation with modern cities, a free government and a population of two million, will be established in Palestine after the war, in the opinion of Nathan Strauss, philanthropist.

He looks for a marked exodus of Jews from the United States and other countries, back to their fatherland. Religious Jews, he believes, will not hesitate to give up their wealth and property in America and return to Palestine to fulfill the Biblical prophecy. Strauss also expects thousands of Christians to go there.

"We will establish a government along whatever lines the allies suggest," declared Strauss. "There is no selfishness about it. The Bible says we will have our own country back and the Allies are winning it back. They must decide what is best."

He indicated, however, that a republican form of government under a protectorate of the powers would be best. Asked whether the country could be modernized, as Manila has been, he said:

"Given half a chance, we will make it the paradise of the earth. It will be up-to-date in every particular. The Palestine soil is better than that of California—I'm satisfied of that through my own experiments. The Jewish nation will be self-supporting. I don't think we will establish great industries and compete in the world trade because the country will be more of a religious community than a commercial one. Palestine will support two million people, and it only has 600,000 now. Educationally and religiously it will be the promised land of the whole world."

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

German Writes Of Revolt Ahead

Letter on Prisoner Tells of Capitalists Fears; Poor Fight Put Up by Hun Airmen

Reports from the British front contain extracts from the letter of a German soldier found in a captured dugout. It says:

"My Dear Boy—I can't tell you how sorry I am you are being led to the slaughter bench, but I have sworn if any misfortune overtake you I will have revenge on the dogs who let you in for this. The cowardly capitalist party is terribly afraid of the revolution which is coming as soon as the war is ended, or before."

The captured diary of a German stretcher-bearer, beginning May 27, alludes continually to the fact the British shells deprive the Germans of shelter, wipe out their dugouts, and force them into the open. There are many references in captured letters to British air supremacy, in which there are many sneers at the poor fight put up by the German airmen.

Some mention the fact it is much safer to bombard open towns than to fly over the British lines.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Russian Prisoners Starve in Germany
Many hundred thousands of Russian prisoners in Germany have already died and more are dying from famine and tuberculosis, according to a letter sent by Messrs. Borodine and Sakhnovsk of the Russian mission to the Red Cross War Council. The prisoners receive "less than one-half a pound of bread per day and besides this a very small quantity of unwholesome potatoes and the worst kind of coffee," the letter said.

The Red Cross is asked by the commission to do everything possible to obtain from Copenhagen at the present time a quantity of bread sufficient at least for the first month, while Russian organizations are preparing to meet the difficulty.

May Declare War

Funds of Teutons Will Be Seized if Mexico Plunges

According to prominent Mexicans, who assert that war will be declared against Germany within a month, all German money in Mexico City, Toluca, Chihuahua City and other banks will be seized as soon as war is declared; the German boats in Tampico and other ports will be seized, thereby giving Mexico a much-needed merchant fleet, and all Germans will either be interned or deported at once, their properties being confiscated. The Tampico oil fields will be made safe for the oil supply of the Allied fleets by declaring a zone in which traffic would be restricted, and the mines, smelters and mills reopened at once to produce munitions metals for the Allies.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house may feel that the lives of their little ones are reasonably safe during the hot weather. Stomach troubles, cholera infantum and diarrhoea carry off thousands of little ones every summer, in most cases because the mother does not have a safe medicine at hand to give promptly. Baby's Own Tablets cure these troubles, or if given occasionally to the well child will prevent their coming on. The Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely harmless even to the newborn babe. They are especially good in summer because they regulate the bowels and keep the stomach sweet and pure. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Disgusted With War

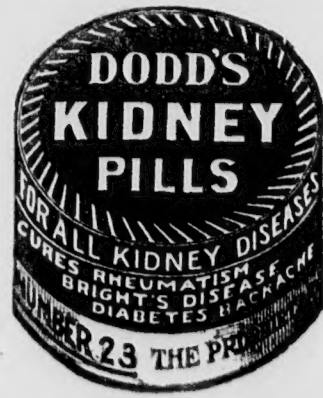
Scarcity of Food Sowing Seeds of Discontent Among Teutons

The appearance of the Rumanian troops, their equipment and their artillery, are all excellent. The orders given to the Prussian divisions on the Rumanian front are that the soldiers shall keep on a strict defensive and never show themselves out of the trenches. As soon as the intense artillery fire increases, the Germans hurriedly leave the first line trenches. The artillery is provided at present with inferior material. Prisoners taken lately confess that they are very much disgusted with the war. Scarcity of food is becoming greater and the ration of bread, which is of bad quality, has been reduced in quantity. The only thing which prevents the men deserting is the threat that their families in Germany will be subjected to vexations by the government.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Knitting for American Navy

Women have not been able to monopolize the knitting craze in Milwaukee. There is an old man at 2121 Vliet street, who can rattle the knitting needles faster than most female knitters. Until recently he has been knitting for pastime. Hereafter he is going to knit for the navy. The man knitter is Frederick Droege, 78 years old, who learned to knit when he was a shepherd boy in Pommern, Germany.



Are you coming to the Fair this year?

We know you are busy, but take a day or two off and attend

CENTRAL ALBERTA'S 15th Annual Agricultural Fair At Didsbury on

Wednesday and Thursday Sept. 5 & 6, 1917

Prospects were never better for the best display Didsbury has ever had. Have you secured your membership ticket in the Agricultural Society yet? If not, get it now. Every consideration shown Exhibitors and all visitors will be made welcome to

DIDSBURY'S BIG FAIR

For further particulars see
H. B. ATKINS, President. PARKER R. REED, Sec.-Treas

News From Carlyle Dairy Co., Didsbury

Our new Butter, Cheese and Shipping Station has been operating since July 2nd, as doubtless you know.

To promote the Farmers' interests and welfare has been our sole aim and purpose in building this plant and if possible help him realize larger profits on his investment. Our intention is to create closer relations between the producer and the manufacturer for their greater mutual advantage. When both producer and manufacturer make money, good times result; when one or both fail to make money from their labor and investments, hard times come knocking at the door.

We sincerely believe that under the

existing conditions in Canada, the dairy industry is that which will give the best profits to the Farmers. The demand for all dairy produce is always increasing, and without trying to prophesy, we believe we can certify that for years to come these products will bring high prices.

We invite everybody to come in and visit our plant and we will gladly explain our methods of endeavoring to give all a square deal.

We wish to earnestly thank all those who have already patronized us and at the same time extend an invitation to those who have not to give us a trial and we will guarantee you good results.

Office Phone 86
Residence 24

A. R. KENDRICK,
Manager.

Fatal Auto Accident.

Three Hills Capital: Word was received this week of the death of Mr. L. B. Betz, a well known resident of Sunny Ridge. Last spring he rented his farm to his son-in-law, Mr. Avery, and went to California to reside and was just on the eve of returning to Sunny Ridge for a visit. The information received shows that the accident occurred at a railway crossing, when the auto, in which were Mr. Betz and family, was struck by a train. Mr. Betz being killed and the others more or less injured. He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters. A memorial service was held at Sunny Ridge last Sunday.

Charley Benton, of Innisfail, has invented a new light switch to improve the light given out by Ford cars. This will be welcome news to local Ford drivers.

Rosebud Items

The rains of late have helped the grain and haying is the order of the day.

Wilfred Shantz has returned home after an absence of seven months spent in Ontario, Michigan and Saskatchewan.

Mrs. Wendle, of Hanover, Ontario, spent a couple of days visiting her cousin, Mrs. Abe Meek and family recently.

Work has commenced on the improvements to the Rosebud school house. A new chimney is being built and it is otherwise being put in good shape.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McClain are at home to their friends on the McClain farm. We are pleased to add Mr. and Mrs. McClain to our list.

Grandma Shantz is visiting at the Sol Wiegand home.

The telephone man was around and fixed up the lines and put new batteries in all the phones.

Mr. Gochee was a passenger to Calgary one day last week.

Trio of Broken Arms.

Three unfortunate accidents happened to children in which an arm was broken in each case, and one little boy has fortunately escaped up to the present, although he boldly courts danger quite frequently.

The little daughter of Mr. D. B. Jones fell off a horse last week and broke her arm.

A similar accident happened to a young son of Mr. Ab. Snyder last Saturday.

Mr. M. McWhirter's little boy was playing among the horses and came off with a broken arm.

An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure; better to have a broken arm than a broken leg; even a broken leg is better than an injured spine; all of which conditions are frequently drawn from the grab bag labelled: "Tagging horses."

Snyder---Ash.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on July 30th in the Presbyterian church, Three Hills, when Miss Dolly Ash and Mr. Louis Snyder were united in the bonds of holy matrimony by the Rev. J. S. Patterson. The wedding party gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kalbleisch and motored to the church, which was tastefully decorated for the ceremony. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white satin with chiffon overdress and wedding veil, and carried a bouquet of cream roses. The two bridesmaids, Miss Davies, of Drumheller, and Miss Ash, wore pink silk gowns and carried bouquets of pink roses and carnations. Mr. J. F. Clark acted as best man. After the ceremony the numerous guests drove to the future home of the young couple, where a sumptuous banquet was provided and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Our best wishes go out to the happy couple.—Capital.

District News.

William Scott, one of Innisfail's well known old timers, died suddenly at Pincher Creek, where he had gone to work and had been there but a few days when he was attacked by heart failure.

Miss Gesner has been re-engaged to teach in Crossfield school.

Freeman Clough, of Tristram, was drowned while bathing in Lower Chain Lakes.

The Icelanders of Markerville, held a successful picnic on their natal day.

G. W. Spurgeon, of Markerville, has recently shipped 125 head of fine horses to a Carstairs buyer.

Vegetable marrows, weighing 3 pounds and ready for use on August 1st is a good record for this district. C. E. Benton, of Innisfail, made a present of one to the editor of his local paper, the Province.

The body of Bert Dilworth, of Three Hills, who was drowned in Pine Lake recently, has been recovered after having lain in the water for five days.

R. C. Brumpton, a well known citizen of Red Deer, and an old timer of the west, died rather suddenly on Aug. 6. His funeral was very largely attended.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

W. G. LIESEMER, A. BRUSSO,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

S. R. WOOD, Sec. G. F. SMITH, N. G.

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office opposite Rosebud Hotel, Osler street.
Business Phone 120

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Earle E. Freeman, L.L.B.
(Successor to W. A. Austin)

Solicitor for
Union Bank of Canada.
Royal Bank of Canada
Western Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
Town of Didsbury.

MONEY TO LOAN
Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. W. G. Evans, M.D.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate of Toronto University. Office opposite Rosebud hotel, Osler street.
Residence Phone 50 Office Phone 120

Didsbury - - - Alberta

J. L. Clarke, M.D., L.M.C.C.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Graduate University of Manitoba
Late senior house surgeon of St. Michael's hospital, Newark, N. J.
Office and residence: One block west of Union Bank.

PHONE 128

DIDSBURY. - ALBERTA

VETERINARY SURGEON

Dr. I. E. PASLEY, D.V.M.

I am prepared to answer calls day or night. Parturition work and surgery my specialties.

Phone Central DIDSBURY OR OLDS

DR. A. J. MALMAS,
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Obstetrics, Surgery and Animal Dentistry a Specialty.

Calls answered day or night.

PHONE 143

Residence King Edward St., DIDSBURY



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

Fall Term AUGUST 27

WE CAN SELL YOUR BUSINESS SUCCESS

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Success Business College, REGINA



A Larger Car! Better Materials! Lower Price!

Its wheelbase is 112 inches—it seats five big people in perfect comfort.

Better materials go into this car than any other car of such comfortable size sold for so low a price. We buy in larger quantities and get high quality at low price.

With no sacrifice of quality we price this car lower than any

other car so beautiful, so powerful, so economical, so easy riding and of such comfortable size because for years we have produced the famous 35 horsepower Overland in larger quantities than any other similar car is produced.

It is value unequalled—get yours now.

WALTER LESLIE DIDSBURY, ALTA.
LOCAL DEALER

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\$1250

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